

## J. M. High &amp; Co

.....NAME A FEW OF.....

## The Thousands of Bargains

IN STORE FOR THE ECONOMICAL PURCHASING  
PUBLIC. PRICES MADE NOW THAT MAY NEVER  
BE KNOWN AGAIN. DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.

## THE PRICE--THE ARGUMENT--THE PRICE

## Silks! Silks!!

19 pieces Black Gros Grain Brocade Silks, worth \$1.00, at..... **51c**  
20 pieces Black Brocade Satins, rich luster and new designs, worth \$1.25 yard, at..... **75c**  
8 pieces 27 inch Black Satin Duchesse, very nice for Skirts, \$1.50 value, at..... **\$1.00**  
50 pieces choice Novelty Brocade Silks, all the new combination of colorings..... **69c**  
23 pieces high class Novelty Taffeta Silks, choice shadings, worth \$1.50 yard, at..... **\$1.00**

## Black Goods.

10 pieces 48 inch Black Wide Wale Diagonal Suiting, Worth \$1 yard, at..... **59c**  
40 pieces Novelty Black Goods, Brocades, Stripes, Bourettes, etc, worth 85c and 90c yard, choice..... **50c**  
9 pieces 46 inch French Serge, very fine twill, worth 65c yard, at..... **35c**

## Colored Dress Goods.

50 pieces All-wool Check Suitings..... **25c**  
40 pieces Half-wool Illuminated Mixtures..... **17c**  
31 pieces 52 inch Ladies' Cloth, all shades, worth 65c yard, at..... **39c**  
30 pieces Cheviot Suitings, worth 75c yard, at..... **50c**  
40 pieces 48 inch Serges, all shades, worth 75c yd, at..... **50c**  
23 pieces Colored Broadcloths, easily worth \$1.25 yard, at..... **85c**  
30 pieces Scotch Cheviot Fancies, all wool, worth 65c, at..... **39c**  
19 pieces Bourette and Tufted Novelties, \$1.25 value, at..... **75c**  
9 pieces Melton Cloth Tailor Suitings, worth \$1.35 yard, at..... **89c**

## OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT IS FULL OF BARGAINS!

Ladies' Black Check Skirts, worth \$5, at \$2.98  
Ladies' and Misses' All-wool Cloth Jackets, latest cut and best make, worth \$7.50 each, at..... **\$5.00**

\$10.00 Black Brocade Satin Skirts at..... **\$5.75**  
190 Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Capes, worth \$5.00 each, at..... **\$2.00**  
Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, good serge, silk lined jacket, worth \$15.00, at..... **\$9.50**

Ladies' Woolen Shirt Waists, worth \$1.50, at..... **\$1.00**  
Never have we shown a more complete line of Ladies' Fine Wraps.

## SHOES, UNDERWEAR, LINENS, DOMESTICS. PRICE--THE ARGUMENT--PRICE!

## Shoes and Hosiery.

On Bargain Counter tomorrow 200 pairs Ladies' hand sewed Shoes, some cloth tops, some patent leather vamps and some are the finest kid. The sizes are all broken, and we close-out these \$3, \$4 and \$5 shoes at..... **\$1.75**

75 dozen Ladies' Imported Black Hose, worth 25c pair, at..... **25c**  
125 dozen Heinrich Schopper's Super Stout Hose for ladies, usually 35c pair, special at..... **25c**  
25 dozen Men's Super Fine Imported Cashmere Half Hose, black and natural, 50c quality..... **33 1/2c**

## Knit Underwear.

A case of Ladies' Pure Australian Wool Vests and Pants, ribbed and plain, white and natural, the \$3 a suit kind, at..... **\$1 a garment**  
38 dozen Ladies' Perfect Fitting, Fleece-lined Union Suits, white and ecru, the \$1.25 kind, at..... **75c a suit**  
A case of Men's Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, full regular made, worth 75c a garment, at..... **45c**  
40 dozen Men's Fine Quality Pure Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth everywhere \$1.50 a garment, special at..... **\$1.00**

## Gents' Collars.

900 dozen of our Famous Linen Collars just in. All the new shapes; all sizes, to suit everybody..... **10c each**

## Ladies' Night Gowns.

Another lot of those 79c ones, if anything better quality than the first. Look at Hunter street show window and you can see the styles; strictly worth \$1.50, at..... **79c**

## Bed Spreads.

100 White Hemmed Quilts, a good 10-4, 75c value, at..... **50c**  
75 Genuine Marseilles Quilts, 11-4 size, hemmed, fully worth \$2.25, at..... **\$1.49**

## Table Linens.

10 pieces 72 inch Bleached Satin Table Damask, \$1.00 kind, at..... **75c yard**  
18 pieces Oil Boiled Turkey Red Table Damask, warranted fast color, worth 60c yard, at..... **39c**  
Fine display of Embroidered Linens and Fancy Art Needle Work.

## Towels and Napkins.

A lot of large size Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Towels, worth 15c each, at..... **9c**  
75 dozen Hemmed and Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels; also a lot of Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels, to close out at..... **12 1/2c**

Job lot of Damask and Huck All- linen Towels, as good as any 25c goods in the city, special at..... **19c each**  
50 dozen 1/2 size Bleached Damask Napkins, worth fully \$1.50, to go at..... **\$1.00 doz**

## White Goods.

50 pieces good quality Check Nainsook, 5c yd 1,500 yards factory ends White India Linen, good 12 1/2c value, at..... **7 1/2c yard**  
20 pieces 36 inch soft finish Check Dimity and 40 inch bordered Apron Lawns..... **10c yard**

## Art Department.

New patterns in 36 inch Silkline at 10c yard  
Big lot Stamped Linen Center Pieces, worth 50c, at..... **25c each**  
Embroidered Denim Table Covers, 19c each  
Stamping or Embroidery or Braiding on any kind of material artistically executed.

## Price--The Argument. CARPET DEPARTMENT. Price--The Argument

## CARPETS SOLD ON EASY TERMS AT CASH PRICES.

18 rolls Axminster Carpets, worth \$1.40, made and laid at..... **\$1.00 yard**  
32 rolls Brussels Carpets, with or without borders, worth \$1.00, at..... **85c yard**  
27 rolls Brussels Carpets for halls, parlors, dining rooms and bedrooms, worth 75c, made and laid at..... **59c yard**

Extra Fine All-wool Carpets, yard wide, worth 85c, made and laid at..... **65c yard**  
Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, worth 60c, made and laid at..... **47c yard**  
A lot of Smyrna Rugs, slightly soiled, were \$3, to close at..... **\$1.50 each**

Extra Fine lot of Angora Rugs; long fleece wool, worth \$3.50, to go at..... **\$2.00 each**  
42 pairs Tapestry Portieres marked to sell at \$4.50, to go at..... **\$2.98 pair**  
48 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, full width, and length, worth \$5.00, special at \$3.50 pr

## WASH GOODS AND DOMESTICS. FLANNELS. BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

AT 31-2c 3,800 yards fine stripe Outing Flannels, worth 65c yard.  
AT 5c 2,500 yards Dress Gingham, dark colors, and well worth 7 1/2c yard.  
AT 6c 3,000 yards heavy fleece lined Outing Cloth, dark colors, sold at 8 1/2c yard.  
AT 6 1/2c 4,500 yards light ground, pink and blue striped Flannellets; this lot is well worth 10c yard.  
AT 10c 3,000 yards extra heavy Outing Flannel, dark and bright colors; just the thing for ladies' house dresses.  
AT 5c 4,000 yards 40 inch Sea Island, worth regular 5 1/2c.  
AT 8 1/2c 2,500 yards Lonsdale Cambric, the 10c kind; for Monday only.

AT 8 1/2c 1,900 yards 41 inch Bleached Pillow Case, worth 11c yard.  
AT 14c 2,300 yards 10-4 Bleached Shirting, worth regular 19c yard.  
AT 10c 2,450 yards extra heavy Feather Ticking; this grade is sold by others at 15c.  
AT 12 1/2c 15 pieces Striped Flannel, all wool, and worth 19c yard.  
AT 15c 10 pieces Gray Twilled Flannel, extra heavy, and sold usually at 20c yard.  
AT 20c 26 pieces White Flannel, all wool, and well worth 30c yard.  
AT 39c 23 pieces Fancy French Flannels, never sold before for less than 50c yard.

AT 29c 50 pieces Elderdown Flannels, all colors, and worth 45c yard.  
AT 49c 95 pairs 10-4 White Blankets, bought to sell at 75c pair.  
AT 98c 150 pairs 11-4 Blankets, extra heavy and well worth \$1.50 pair.  
AT 98c 37 pairs 11-4 Wool Blankets, this is all we have left of 100 pairs sold at \$3 pair.  
AT \$2.98 50 pairs 11-4 California Wool Blankets, extra long fleece, and worth \$5 pair.  
AT 50c 12 bales Cotton Comforts, worth 75c.  
AT 98c 10 bales Sateen Comforts, filled with pure white cotton, and sold regular at \$1.39  
AT \$3.89 18 Elderdown Quilts, bought to sell at \$5.00.

## THE BASEMENT It's nearly time to begin showing Toys. One half our space must be cleared for THE BASEMENT

## BARGAINS ON EVERY TABLE. BARGAINS EVERYWHERE YOU TURN, GLANCE OR LOOK.

Table Tumblers, our 35c kind, at..... **19c doz**  
Plain white Tea Plates, set of six for..... **25c**  
Decorated Cups and Saucers, set of 6 cups and 6 saucers for..... **50c**  
Thin China Cups and Saucers, set of 6 each for..... **50c**  
Quadruple Plated Silverware, choice of 25 pieces, worth up to \$2.50, at..... **98c each**  
100 Jantliners, worth \$2.50; Special Monday at..... **\$1.98**  
Ten crates of English Decorated Vitrified Hotel China, imported for a large China house, came to us for cash, and a mighty little of it.  
Hats, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, Here's your chance to decorate your tables handsomely at less than the cost of the cheapest white ware.

**Toilet Sets.**  
Wish we could picture these beautiful goods in the paper for you, show their exceedingly novel shapes, their wealth of tasteful decoration. You never saw such a misfit of price to goods.  
Sets worth \$4.75, Special Monday at \$3.29 set.  
Sets worth \$7.50 at..... **\$5.00**  
Sets worth \$10.00 at..... **\$6.50**  
Sets worth \$19.50 at..... **\$12.50**

**Lamps and Onyx Tables.**  
Choice Monday of 25 Sample Lamps, worth up to \$12.50, at..... **\$4.98 each**  
Onyx Tables, a regular \$5.00 kind, next week at..... **\$3.98 each**

**Odds and Ends.**  
Every odd piece of China, Crockery and Glass on Special Bargain Tables at half regular selling price.  
Several open stock patterns, that have sold here for the past three years are on these tables. Covered Dishes, Baker's Meat Pies, Plates and Cups and Saucers, every piece a Bargain.

CONSIDER  
THE PRICE.

J. M. HIGH &amp; CO

CONSIDER  
THE PRICE.Better Goods for Less Money, or More  
Goods for the Same Money than Any Other  
House. . . . .All Suits Purchased of Us Will  
Be Pressed and Kept in Repair Free  
for One Year. . . . .

'Tis not an easy matter for us to select the "best" values for mention from a stock so uniformly and wonderfully good. Its very immensity makes it even more difficult. If strict justice were to be done, if every item deserving of it were to be displayed in these columns, we would simply have to enumerate in print every item throughout the house. Since that is impossible, we make a quotation of the following splendid values with the understanding that they are quoted merely as representatives of hundreds of others equally as good.

## Men's Suits.

The best goods that money can buy.  
All the new Fall and Winter patterns ready at \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50..... **\$15.00**

## Boys' Attire.

Artistic Apparel for School, for Street, for Dress. A brilliant beginning of another season with the same good Clothing at the same good value--\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50..... **\$5.00**

## Trousers.

Prices combined with quality are the prevailing features of our Trousers. Investigate. The prices are \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50..... **\$5.00**

## Hats....

The Hats we sell are straight goods and we sell 'em in a straight way. No store in town can match the quality and prices--98c, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50..... **\$3.00**

## Colored Laundered Shirts

Nothing lacks but space to display these worthy things. Plaids, Stripes, Checks, all new Fall patterns, with Cuffs, 48c, 75c..... **98c**

## Underwear

That will outwear in wear any Underwear sold elsewhere. Scriven's Drawers..... **75c**  
Men's Underwear 28c, 38c, 48c, 75c, 98c, \$1.25

## Neckwear.

More than 200 dozen to select from, endless patterns, all new, made in Bows, Tecks, Clubs, Four-in-Hands, Puffs and de Joinvilles at 25c, 35c..... **48c**

## MEN'S FINE SHOES.

Men's Vic Kid Bn, coin toe, the latest model, retailed everywhere for \$1. The Globe's price..... **\$3**  
Men's Call Shoes, all style toes to select from, ball or cone, real value \$2.50. The Globe's price..... **\$2**  
Men's "Solid Leather" Saddle Shoes, five styles of toes: Hub, Gore, Congress; actual value \$2. The Globe's price..... **\$1.48**

## LADIES' FINE SHOES.

Ladies' Sewed Shoes, vic kid stock, polish or button, any shape desired, sold elsewhere for \$2.50. The Globe's price..... **\$2**  
Ladies' Fine Shoes, come sense heel or spring heel, any style value \$2. The Globe's price..... **\$1.50**  
Ladies' Serviceable "Button Boot, solid throughout, medium or wide toe, worth \$1.50. The Globe's price..... **\$1.25**

Fall and Winter  
Samples and Catalogue  
Now Ready.**THE GLOBE**  
89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.Fall and Winter  
Samples and Catalogue  
Now Ready.

**"CATCHING ON"**  
In this way is never done by people who carry a DELKIN WATCH.  
Delkin's Diamond Palace, 10 Peachtree Street.

Don't miss the sale of horses at the Brady-Miller stables, Wednesday Oct. 20th, as these horses will be sold without reserve and at prices to suit the times.

**LOW RATES TO NASHVILLE**  
And Return--\$3.75 from Atlanta via Southern Railway.  
October 20th the Southern Railway will sell excursion tickets to Nashville and return from all stations, Brunswick and Columbus to Atlanta inclusive, at the lowest rates ever offered. Tickets good on all regular trains, good to return five days from date of sale. The last opportunity to visit the Tennessee Centennial at a low rate. For information apply to any Agent Southern Railway. Ticket office union depot and Kimball house corner, Atlanta.  
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.  
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.  
oct 18 to 20th

**THE FAMOUS WARNER PLACE.**  
Two miles from Greensboro, in Green county, Georgia, has been subdivided and will be sold at public auction on November 2, 1897, at the courthouse in Greensboro. One-tenth cash, in ten annual payments, interest at 6 per cent.  
Twelve farms of 100 acres each.  
Three farms of about 70 acres each.  
Also the central part of the Warner place, containing 60 acres, with large dwelling, two large barns and other buildings.  
For particulars apply to the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, Macon, Ga., or J. B. Park, Jr., Greensboro, Ga.

## SPECIAL TO AGENTS.

You don't want to forget about the "partridge" prizes this week. If you have been saving up yourself for them, now is the time to rush in your club and get your prize. The best list received for this week gets the money. You may have a club now on hand that will be sufficient; send it on and raise another and get it here by Saturday night, the 23d instant.  
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

**STRICTURE CURED WHILE YOU SLEEP.**  
8,000 cured in one year.  
Dr. Lee's Soluble Medical Boughs, containing "CUTTING" will dissolve, digest and forever remove Urinary Stricture in 15 days without pain, injury or inconvenience. Valuable Medical Treatise sent free by mail envelope. The only permanent cure known to Medical Science.  
Dr. Bramble Med. Ass'n, CINCINNATI OHIO.

**ST. CATHERINE'S NORMAL INSTITUTE,**  
Baltimore, Md.  
Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The great object of this institution is to select and train teachers of Catholic and Public schools. Particular attention is paid to art and music, especially to the training of organists. For detailed information apply for catalogue.  
SISTER SUPERIOR,  
St. Catherine's Normal Institute,  
Corner Harlem and Arlington Avenues,  
Baltimore, Md.  
Sept 11-14 1897

**LODOWICK J. HILL**  
FINANCIAL AND MORTGAGE BROKER  
301 Gould Building--Atlanta, Ga.  
BONDS, STOCKS, HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.  
Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, to LOAN or BORROW, I can be of service to you.  
Correspondence invited.

**W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,**  
Dealers in  
Investment Securities.  
No. 9 E. Alabama Street.

**Paine, Murphy & Co**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
South Fryer Street, (Jackson Building);  
Telephone 215.  
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.  
Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.  
Local securities bought and sold.  
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City Bank and Mercantile Agencies.

**English American Loan and Trust Co.,**  
OF ATLANTA, GA.  
LOANS on Improved Business and Residence Property. Special advantages for handling Building Loans. Preliminary Plans, Sketches and Estimates returned for improvement of cost lots.  
**ROBY ROBINSON,**  
Cashier,  
Atlanta, Ga.

**A BRIGHT IDEA**  
Yes I will buy her a Diamond Ring at  
DELKIN'S,  
10 Peachtree Street.

If you need a horse attend the auction sale at the Brady-Miller stables, Wednesday Oct. 20th.  
sun 1301















## THIRTY-ONE NEW CASES; FOUR DEAD

Situation in New Orleans Gave Much Hope Yesterday.

### ONLY ONE PATIENT DIED

Disease Appears Widely Scattered and Cannot Be Confined.

### PHYSICIANS ARE NOW QUITE SANGUINE

Attempt to Condemn the Board of Health at a Mass Meeting Fails.

CITIES.	CASES.	DEATHS.
New Orleans.....	31	4
Mobile.....	7	0
Edwards.....	5	1
Wagar, Ala.....	0	1
Cayuga.....	14	0
Nitta Yuma.....	1	0
Biloxi.....	18	0
Scranton.....	10	0
Pascagoula.....	0	1
McHenry.....	1	0
Totals.....	87	7

New Orleans, October 16.—Generally there was much of promise in the yellow fever situation here today. The forenoon reports were all of a reassuring nature.

No deaths had occurred and by 1 o'clock the new cases had only reached fifteen, as against more than double that number on the day before.

By 7 o'clock only twenty-two cases had been reported to the board of health, and the first death occurred late this evening. The death was that of Dr. Spruell, living at 215 Carondelet street. Dr. Spruell was a dentist and was not widely known here. He was taken sick a couple of days ago and Dr. Calre was called in to attend him. He seems to have had, however, a genuine case of yellow fever, and was unable to respond to the treatment afforded him.

The new cases today are rather widely scattered. As usual some have developed from persons existing foot, but neither the public nor the authorities are paying much attention to the fact and it seems to have been definitely proved by the rapidity of the disease that cases may be expected to appear in any quarter whatever of the city, whether it be in fashionable neighborhoods or in the slums. This was the record of cases and deaths today:

### DEATHS.

Dr. J. L. Spruell, 215 Carondelet. Albert Salter, 203 E. 10th.

Sarah Cardona, Hotel Dieu. A. Guarni, 530 Dauphine.

### NEW CASES.

Joseph Lewis, 804 Philip. Lawrence Deves, 1027 Music.

Joseph Ryan, 324 E. 10th. Mary Pass, 1025 Toledo.

Prince Ross, 334 E. 10th. Virginia Ross, same address.

Mathieu Anderson, Hotel Dieu. Charles H. Allen, 527 St. Andrews.

Miss Winnie Parish, taken to Tourcoing. T. A. O'Sullivan, 405 St. Charles.

Albert Salter, 203 E. 10th. Celia Rainey, 1717 Carondelet.

Miss Jeannette Rainey, same address. Mrs. Gaste, 323 Grand St. John.

Mary Stevens, isolation hospital. Mrs. William Langley, 617 Esplanade.

Rev. Dr. J. J. 629 Perrier. Edith, Isabella and Louise Ann Dugan.

St. Charles near State. Laura Lewis, 1025 St. Louis.

Miss Florence Z. Ellis, 124 Fourth. Mrs. Berkenstow, 124 E. 10th.

Miss Jennie Rainey, 1717 Carondelet. Charles and local quarantine regulations.

Sam A. Wright, 1405 Constance. — Ruffert, 1710 Religious.

— Ruffert, 3179 Religious. — Billings, 624 Josephine.

The most important feature of the news situation today was a meeting at the metropolis, dealers and lumbermen exchange, called for the purpose of criticizing the board of health and of insisting upon the modification of local quarantine regulations. Those who were instrumental in having the meeting called held that there was no longer any necessity of quarantining thousands of dollars a week trying to confine the disease by use of guards when the infection had widely spread and the people in every quarter of the city were successfully evading the board of health regulations by going over back fences and through side alleys and then mingling with people on the streets. Resolutions on this line were voted down, however.

Official report of the board of health: Cases of yellow fever to date 84, total deaths from yellow fever to date 88, total cases absolutely recovered 357, total cases under treatment 141.

Cases of yellow fever today, 31; deaths, 4.

### SEVEN NEW CASES AT MOBILE.

No Deaths Occurred Yesterday and Four Were Discharged.

Mobile, Ala., October 16.—Seven new cases were added to the list today, namely: Walter Blackshear, New St. Francis.

W. A. Shaffer, 52 George street. Virginia Spencer, 327 Government.

Nella McKnight, Estaya, near Hamilton. Dr. W. Woods, Marine, corner Montgomery and Broad.

Eugenia Henry, Spring Hill, shell road near Broad. David Davis, 214 North Broad.

There were no deaths. Recoveries are, John A. McPherson, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. McDonald, Sylvester Agee.

Mr. McDonald, Sylvester Agee. Mr. McDonald, Sylvester Agee. Mr. McDonald, Sylvester Agee.

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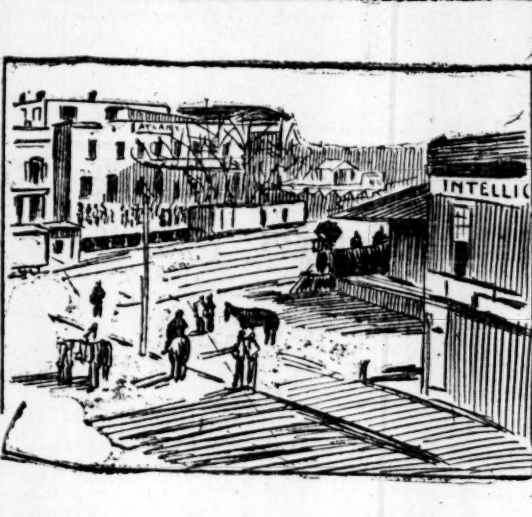
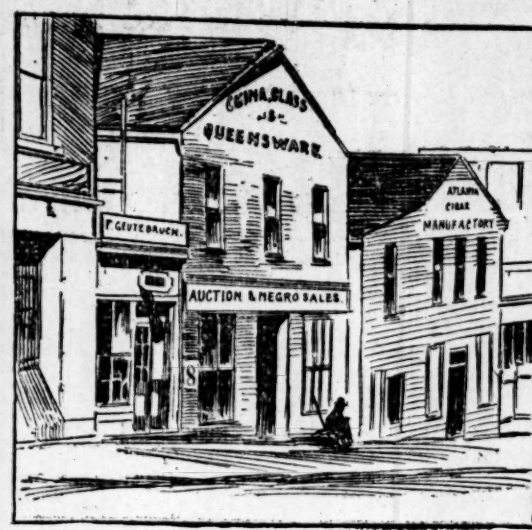
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## SOME ANTE-BELLUM VIEWS OF ATLANTA

[From Old Photographs in the Possession of Mr. Charles Heinz]



1. Scene on Whitehall street looking toward the railroad from Alabama street, 1864.

2. Scene on site now occupied by the Kimball house.

3. Scene looking northeast from the Constitution building.

4. Scene looking north on Peachtree from the railroad crossing.

5. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.

6. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.

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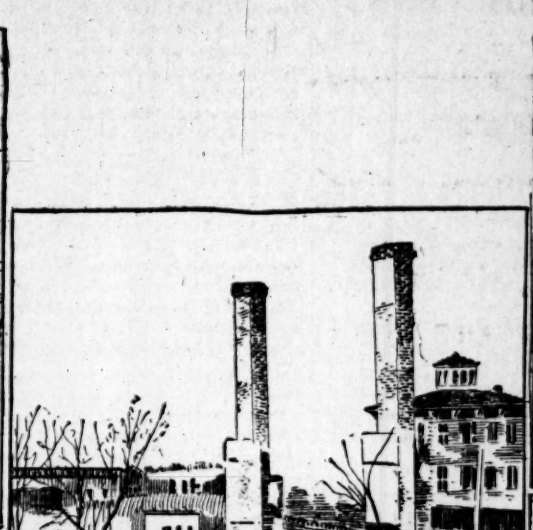
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41. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.



1. Scene on Whitehall street looking toward the railroad from Alabama street, 1864.

2. Scene on site now occupied by the Kimball house.

3. Scene looking northeast from the Constitution building.

4. Scene looking north on Peachtree from the railroad crossing.

5. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.

6. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.

7. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.

8. Scene looking north from the top of the old capitol.

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## WHILE DYING HE KILLS HIS SLAYER

Constable and a Desperate Negro Fight at Close Range.

### BOTH MEET QUICK DEATH

Barley Amos Objects to a Levy on His Possessions.

### A RACE RIOT CAME NEAR FOLLOWING

Lizzenby Put Two Balls Into the Man Who Had Shot Him Down.

Perry, Ga., October 16.—(Special).—As the result of a duel between William Lizzenby, a justice court bailiff, and Barley Amos, a negro, on whose property he attempted to levy yesterday afternoon, both men were killed, dying within a few feet of each other.

Lizzenby's father is a justice of the peace for this district, and yesterday William Rigby, who was Amos's landlord, went before him and secured an attachment against his property.

The justice turned over the attachment to his twenty-seven-year-old son William, for execution, and the latter, accompanied by Mr. Rigby, drove over to the negro's cabin to make the levy. On arrival at the house Lizzenby acquainted the negro with his mission, and the latter remarked that "no white man should levy on his property."

Lizzenby insisted on the regular attachment procedure and he and Amos became involved in an impassioned dispute. Rigby attempted to interfere, but Amos angrily thrust him aside and stepping into his cabin secured his shotgun, and holding it but a few feet from his victim rapidly discharged both barrels at him. The shot struck Lizzenby's chest, making a fearful wound, and the negro, with a look of satisfaction, stepped back and fired two shots at Amos, both of which struck the negro, who tottered a few feet and fell dead. Lizzenby lived only a few minutes after the negro's death.

The negro, who was a white man, was a tragedy, acted in a hysterical manner, gesticulating and screaming frantically and at last rushed off into the forest. She has not been seen since.

In a short while negroes began to flock to the scene and the whites were so outraged that it looked as if there would be trouble, but Sheriff Cooper succeeded in keeping peace between the excited factions. Lizzenby was unmarried.

Amos, the negro, was fifty-five years of age and was known as the worst character in the county. He was in the penitentiary for arson, but was pardoned. Lizzenby's remains were interred this afternoon at the family burying grounds.

### MARQUIS OF WATERFORD WEDS.

Daughter of Marquis of Lansdowne Becomes a Bride.

London, October 16.—(Special).—At St. George's church, Hanover square, today, the Marquis of Waterford was married to Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice, younger daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war. The ceremony was witnessed by the prince of Wales and many members of the government, and enormous crowds of people gathered outside the building.

### EX-EMPRESS MAY MARRY AGAIN

Rumored That Emperor William's Mother Will Wed.

Paris, October 16.—According to a dispatch to the Rappel from Berlin, it is rumored in German court circles that the ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William, intends to marry Count von Sickingendorf, the court marshal.

The Rappel is a boulevard paper and no credence is given to the report.

### MARLBOROUGH HEIR BAPTIZED.

Grandfather Vanderbilt Was Present at the Ceremony.

London, October 16.—At the Chapel Royal, St. James palace, today, the sub-dean, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, baptized the infant son and heir of the duke and duchess of Marlborough.

The prince of Wales, who was sponsor at the duke of Marlborough's christening, acted again today in that capacity in the case of the latter's son. The other sponsors were the duke of Devonshire, the duke of Marlborough, and the duke of Devonshire.

The prince of Wales presented the parents of the child with a gold cup, upon which was engraved the names, the date, the arms of the prince of Wales and the arms of the Marlboroughs.

### DEMANDS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Mexican Public Prosecutor Wants Death Sentence for Murderers.











## AGRICULTURE'S ANNUAL SHOW

Commissioner Nesbitt Makes His  
Annual Report to Governor.

RECEIPTS HIGH—EXPENSES LOW

Says That the Department Was Never  
in Better Condition.

HE DISCUSSES THE TAG QUESTION

Asserts That It Has Been His Policy  
To Run the Office as Economical-  
ly as Possible—Balance  
Shows Big Profits to  
State for 1897.

Commissioner of Agriculture R. T. Nesbitt has submitted his annual report to the governor, and it is now in the hands of the state printer.

The report has been compiled with care and scrupulous attention to detail, and in comprehensiveness it ranks with the best of those presented by other statehouse officials. The business transacted by this department is an important feature of the state administration, and the report demonstrates that it has been well and economically accomplished. The expenses have been scientifically reduced to a minimum, and the department is a paying investment to the state.

The sum of \$3,720 is expended annually for clerical assistance, as against \$4,500 required to maintain the help previous to Colonel Nesbitt's accession to office. In spite of the reduction the duties and responsibilities of the office have been vastly increased.

The condition of business in this department is always an index to the volume of the fertilizer business, and this industry was so augmented during the past season that a number of special inspectors had to be appointed. Only four regular inspectors were employed at salaries of \$90.96, and extra men were put on as the occasion required. The expenses from this source were \$8,333.

Receipts and Expenditures.  
An excellent idea as to the operation of the office can be gained by a glance at the following table of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Balance from season of 1895-96, \$463,007 24	Salaries of inspectors, 1. The police supervision and inspection of all fertilizers and illuminating oils sold in the state, 2. The building up of the agricultural interests of the state, by the department, 3. The Georgia farmer, and that statistics prove that the majority of farms now under mortgage are those upon which the diversified crop system was not adopted. He says that the yearly increase in crop returns has kept pace with the increased use of fertilizers. Georgia buys one-fifth of the country's commercial fertilizer, and with the necessary diversification there is nothing to prevent her attaining first place as the agricultural state of the union.
From sale of tags, season of 1896-97, 4,430 01	Georgia's fertilizer inspection fee of 10 cents per ton is the lowest rate of any state in the union. The fee is paid by the manufacturer, not the farmer.
463,007 24	The state has imported 5,262,180 gallons of oil in the last year, for which \$28,339.31 was paid in fees. The aggregate amount covered into the treasury by the state inspectors was \$12,256.31.
463,007 24	The work developed upon the department is of a two-fold nature. 1. The police supervision and inspection of all fertilizers and illuminating oils sold in the state. 2. The building up of the agricultural interests of the state, by the department, 3. The Georgia farmer, and that statistics prove that the majority of farms now under mortgage are those upon which the diversified crop system was not adopted. He says that the yearly increase in crop returns has kept pace with the increased use of fertilizers. Georgia buys one-fifth of the country's commercial fertilizer, and with the necessary diversification there is nothing to prevent her attaining first place as the agricultural state of the union.
463,007 24	Colonel Nesbitt has something to say on the tag question, which so agitated the Bi-lock investigating committee and precipitated a controversy between it and the colonel.
463,007 24	"Before leaving the subject of fertilizers, I desire to explain to your excellency a mat-

Balance on hand, \$2,617 79

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"Before leaving the subject of fertilizers, I desire to explain to your excellency a mat-

FREE TO EVERY MAN.  
The Method of a Great Treatment  
Which Cured Him After Everything  
Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental troubles and the times there is no let-up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible, and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for their actions. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he would ever be cured. He was of poison and thus ended his troubles. But Providence intervened and he was cured. Not only completely restored the general health, but he was able to take his place in the world as a man. He took the trouble to send his name and address to the publisher of this wonderful treatment. Now when I say that I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weak man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a physician, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakness and nervousness who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 125, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain, sealed envelope.

ter that has recently caused some adverse effect on the department. It has been charged that I have heretofore paid too much for fertilizer tags. When I took charge of the department I found the public printer supplying the tags, and learned that this had been the custom since the use of tags had been inaugurated. Very naturally followed the practice of my predecessors and continued purchasing tags from the public printer, but gradually getting his price reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 per 1000, which figure I purchased the tags for the past season. For these tags the state received \$10 a 1000, a handsome profit. Upon one occasion I ventured to purchase a few tags from another party, ignoring the state printer. Thereupon he raised the price that he was furnishing the tags had always been and was still the prerogative of the state printer. Therefore, I returned to the state printer, and made no further opposition. When a firm from Savannah came forward and insisted that they had a legal right to make tags for supplying tags to this department. To finally settle the question, I applied to the governor for his opinion in the matter. After careful consideration he decided that the public printer had no exclusive right to the business and that the department could purchase tags in the open market. Upon this decision I returned to the state printer, and made no further opposition. When a firm from Savannah came forward and insisted that they had a legal right to make tags for supplying tags to this department. To finally settle the question, I applied to the governor for his opinion in the matter. After careful consideration he decided that the public printer had no exclusive right to the business and that the department could purchase tags in the open market. Upon this decision I returned to the state printer, and made no further opposition.

Hard Work Done.  
Commissioner Nesbitt thinks that the most important duty of his office is the building up of the agricultural interests of the state. The endeavor of the department is to enlighten the farming classes on the scientific cultivation of the soil has been vigorous and aggressive. Bulletins and crop reports have been liberally distributed and the commissioner has addressed audiences throughout the state when he has had the opportunity offered to accomplish good. A plea is made for the universal adoption of the "terrace" system by which the lands are protected against the corrosive action of the floods. The commissioner also believes that a "farmer's institute" should be established, where experts could address the men of the soil on subjects relative to that industry. He advises an appropriation for this purpose.

He assumes that agriculture is the industry upon which the whole state is directly or indirectly dependent, and points to the fact that its importance is increasing annually. In 1879 but 496,704 bales of cotton were produced, as against 1,300,000 in 1896. Food and fruit crops have increased in production. The commissioner condemns the policy of an all-cotton crop, but says that the farmers are gradually learning its folly, though they must depend upon cotton as a money producer. There is every prospect for an abundant crop and the commissioner fears that the low price will work havoc with the farmers.

Wants an Entomologist.  
The cultivation of fruit crops is a comparatively recent agricultural departure, but Colonel Nesbitt expects it to ultimately become a great source of profit to the state. The peach crop has been disappointing, but plums, pears, grapes and apples have ripened in luxuriance and are of excellent quality.

The commissioner says there is great need for the services of a state entomologist. The ravages of insects are very prejudicial to the development which the climate naturally gives, and to this cause is largely due the small peach crop of the past year. The salary of such an official could be paid out of the receipts of the agricultural department, and his services would be of incalculable value to the state.

The Nashville Exhibit.  
It is perhaps not generally known that the state appropriation made by the legislature for an exhibit at the Nashville exposition was borrowed from the agricultural department, but such is the case. Colonel Nesbitt says that even after \$50 of this amount was given to the women of the state with which to make a display, the department, with the aid of the exhibit which had been made at the Atlanta exposition, was enabled to make a creditable showing for the state. Due credit is awarded Professor Yeates, the state geologist, and Dr. Payne, the state chemist, for their share in this work, and the commissioner is convinced that the state will amply repaid for the sum thus spent. He says, however, that his department is in urgent need of the funds advanced for this purpose, and asks the governor to insist on a reimbursement as soon as the legislature assembles.

Here the report of the agricultural department is made, and the reports of the fish commissioner and state chemist, both of which offices are under the supervision of the agricultural department, are appended.

Report on Fish.  
Fish Commissioner J. D. Edmondson reports that the distribution of fish has been systematic, and that good results are being obtained. The department is looking into the advisability of establishing a hatchery in Georgia and Mr. Edmondson is inclined to think that the prospect is favorable.

Explores the wholesale depletion of the streams of Georgia of the piscatorial product, and recommends the passage of a measure which will prohibit selling or fishing of any character for two years, thus giving the fish a chance to multiply uninterrupted and to recuperate from the depredations of the fishermen. The hatching of carp and trout was discontinued by the state, as their culture is adjudged of no value.

The Chemist's Report.  
The report of State Chemist Payne deals largely with the increased use of fertilizers, and emphasizes the necessity of enriching poor lands with properly selected fertilizers. While ordinary manure contains valuable plant food, the commercial fertilizers are more concentrated in form and it is more easy of manipulation, the yield being greater and more satisfactory.

Payne says that more care should be exercised in the manufacture of fertilizers. He stresses the fact that Georgia, with her present start, has an opportunity of becoming the center of this industry in the United States, but that such an attainment is impossible with the present rough methods in use. He argues that competent chemists should be employed by each factory and the output subjected to a rigid test.

He encourages the mixture of the raw ingredients by the farmers as a measure of economy, and says that it may be conducted in accordance with the well known natural laws which govern such operations, if success is desired. There is a vast deal of practical material in this report, and it is more of a practical nature than the report of the other departments.

Chemist Payne says that the mode of sampling the different brands of fertilizers should be materially reformed. He says that the Ellington bill is not sufficiently comprehensive, and that measures should be adopted looking to a more strict system. Under the present plan the output is not subject to the close scrutiny necessary to a proper protection of the farmers, and they suffer accordingly by being compelled to use inferior material. He suggests packages which are all marked "high class," regardless of the actual grade of the brand. The proper inspection and analysis of fertilizers is a matter of vital importance to the Georgia farmers, and Chemist Payne says that it cannot be neglected.

Taken altogether the report of the agricultural department is interesting and valuable and shows a healthy condition of affairs which should be highly gratifying to the taxpayers of the state. The commissioner has to labor under many disadvantages and is to be commended for the thorough and painstaking accomplishment of his duties.

## BOUNDARY REPORT IS NOW FINISHED

Annexation Committee Held Important  
Session Yesterday.

Northern Limit Will Be Wilson Avenue  
Instead of Joe Brown Estate.

REDISTRICTING MAY NOT COME JUST NOW

Each Addition Will Be Included in  
Contiguous Ward—Report Will  
Pass Council Tomorrow.

Judge Anderson, the city attorney; City Engineer Clayton, and Chairman Frank P. Rice, met in Judge Anderson's office yesterday morning and prepared the formal report of the annexation committee to be made to council tomorrow afternoon.

The report is practically as outlined yesterday morning in The Constitution. The redistricting of the whole city was not come at present. Authority for such a procedure, however, is left in the hands of the council, who may change the wards at their discretion if the amendment to the city charter is passed.

All new additions to the limits therefore will be annexed to the various wards to which they are contiguous. Pittsburgh, for instance, will become a part of the second ward, Bellwood a part of the fifth, North Atlanta will be mostly in the sixth and Reynoldstown will be in the third.

This arrangement is only temporary. The new lines would be made now but for the conflict additional elections might cause in council. It is only a question of time until the present ward lines will be entirely wiped out, eight new wards created, sixteen councilmen and seven aldermen elected, whereas there are only thirteen councilmen now, and six aldermen. Just when council will take this step is not known. It may be in the very near future, and it may be some time. Such, however, will be the ultimate result.

Amendment to the Charter.  
The report of the annexation committee is in the form of an amendment to the charter of the city of Atlanta, and will be presented to the next legislature by Judge Anderson and Chairman Frank P. Rice.

The document includes the boundary lines as published in yesterday's Constitution except that the extreme northern boundary will be Wilson avenue instead of the line of the Joe Brown estate. This change was agreed on yesterday morning.

After outlining the boundaries the amendment says:

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the territory included in the corporate limits in the preceding section of this act shall be each parcel and shall be added to the ward to which it is contiguous."

"Provided that the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta may in their discretion redistrict the territory in the city of Atlanta into not exceeding eight wards, as nearly equal in population and territory as practicable, notwithstanding the fact that previous charter amendments have defined the lines of the sixth and seventh wards, in which case existing boundaries shall have equal representation in council of the city, and the board of aldermen shall be increased to sixteen members."

"Provided also that the sale of spirituous or malt liquors shall not be licensed or shall be prohibited within the limits of the territory incorporated by this act."

Several Kicks Are Coming.  
The majority of the people in the territory to be annexed seem to favor the project, but there are some who are assiduous in their efforts to have the greater Atlanta idea defeated.

Among these are Mr. S. T. Bryan, of Cooks district, who says he does not think the city has any right to scoop in his land without his consent. He is working vigorously to cause some of the annexed territory to be excluded from the city.

Mr. L. B. Tolson, who owns property in that neighborhood, is also objecting to being annexed. There are several other citizens in Bellwood, Reynoldstown and Pittsburgh, who are also objecting to the project.

These people will be given a chance to sing their tales of woe when the matter goes before the legislature. The amendment will be referred to special committees, and it is here the fight will take place, if there is any at all. It is most probable, however, that the annexation will be carried out, and the city will be enlarged to the north and east against the Rice ordinance.

It is not likely any objections will appear before council tomorrow afternoon when the amendment is taken up. The present indications the measure will pass with scarcely a dissenting vote.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.  
For indigestion, constipation and appendicitis.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure.  
For fever, chills, debility and kidney disease take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation take Lemon Elixir.  
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of the lemons and with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. It is sold in all drug stores and is prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

At the Capitol.  
I am in my seventy-third year and for fifty years I have suffered from indigestion, constipation, and sleeplessness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for such diseases and got no permanent relief. About one year ago I became very weak and lost sleep rapidly. I commenced using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir and in twelve days I was able to sleep and eat. My health and strength, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored. I feel as young and vigorous as I ever did in my life.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.  
Is the very best medicine I ever used for the diseases you recommend it for, and I have used many kinds for woman's troubles.

MRS. S. A. GRESHAM,  
Salem, N. C.  
Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops.  
Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases, elegant, reliable. Twenty-five cents at drug stores. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

## JACOBS' 6 & 8 MARIETTA STREET.

FRESH VACCINE  
VIRUS  
RECEIVED DAILY.

A WHEEL OF FORTUNE

It's no game of chance when you trade here. That feeling of uncertainty is unknown to our patrons. In trading here you are sure of two things—The Best for the Money—or your Money back. Everything marked in plain figures. No "get as much as possible" methods here.

Truss Department.  
Fitting Trusses—really making them feel comfortable—we do it. We employ an expert in this department and his services are at your disposal, without extra charge. We sell everything known in the TRUSS WORLD and at CUT PRICES.

Prescription Department.  
Our Prescription Department is equipped with everything that goes to make one of the most complete departments in the country. Our prescription clerks are specialists in this particular branch of the profession. Accuracy and care rule this department, and the prices are mere fractions of what you pay elsewhere.

The "BIG STORES" cater to the masses of the great people who, whether they be rich or poor, are anxious to receive the best value possible at the least possible price. These are not exclusive stores, but TRY to fill every want in the Drug, Medicine and Fancy Goods line, and to tax as lightly as possible everybody's pocketbook—stores that HAVE done more to reduce the price of medicines than any other store in the history of the city.

AGENTS FOR  
MAILLARD'S  
FAMOUS CANDIES  
RECEIVED FRESH TWICE A WEEK.

CANDIES  
ON SALE  
—AT—  
WHITEHALL ST.  
STORE.

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## Pharmacy, 23 Whitehall Street, Cor. Alabama St.

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AGENTS FOR  
ALLEGRETTI'S  
FAMOUS CANDIES  
RECEIVED FRESH TWICE A WEEK.

CANDIES  
ON SALE  
—AT—  
WHITEHALL ST.  
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## DR. A. IN Disease lanta To

FRESH VACCINE  
VIRUS  
RECEIVED DAILY.

A WHEEL OF FORTUNE

It's no game of chance when you trade here. That feeling of uncertainty is unknown to our patrons. In trading here you are sure of two things—The Best for the Money—or your Money back. Everything marked in plain figures. No "get as much as possible" methods here.

Truss Department.  
Fitting Trusses—really making them feel comfortable—we do it. We employ an expert in this department and his services are at your disposal, without extra charge. We sell everything known in the TRUSS WORLD and at CUT PRICES.

Prescription Department.  
Our Prescription Department is equipped with everything that goes to make one of the most complete departments in the country. Our prescription clerks are specialists in this particular branch of the profession. Accuracy and care rule this department, and the prices are mere fractions of what you pay elsewhere.

The "BIG STORES" cater to the masses of the great people who, whether they be rich or poor, are anxious to receive the best value possible at the least possible price. These are not exclusive stores, but TRY to fill every want in the Drug, Medicine and Fancy Goods line, and to tax as lightly as possible everybody's pocketbook—stores that HAVE done more to reduce the price of medicines than any other store in the history of the city.

AGENTS FOR  
MAILLARD'S  
FAMOUS CANDIES  
RECEIVED FRESH TWICE A WEEK.

CANDIES  
ON SALE  
—AT—  
WHITEHALL ST.  
STORE.

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AGENTS FOR  
ALLEGRETTI'S  
FAMOUS CANDIES  
RE



## DR. ALEXANDER IS VINDICATED IN HIS POSITION ON YELLOW FEVER

### Disease Could Not Spread Here--Atlanta's Experience Proves the City To Be a Fever Sanitarium.

Atlanta is a yellow fever sanitarium. A bright-faced young girl, whose pale features are beginning to glow with the crimson flush of new-born health is living, vital evidence of this fact, now no longer a theory, but recently confirmed and proven again.

Miss Carrie Fleming, the little girl from Mobile who came here a few weeks ago with the yellow fever, is entirely well, strength and health have been restored to her since she came to Atlanta with the yellow fever death striding the pale horse pursuing her. In this great Piedmont health resort she has found life and she has been the unconscious instrument of developing to the minds of those who may yet doubt the scientific fact that yellow fever cannot live in this altitude and climate.

For forty years Atlanta has sheltered refugees from the yellow scourge. For nearly twenty different years epidemics in other cities have driven fever-frightened residents to this city. Patients have come here with the fever and have died, yet the first Atlantaian to contract the fever here, there has never been a case here that was not imported.

The broad position taken and defended by Dr. J. F. Alexander, president of the board of health, has been triumphantly vindicated. Yellow fever has not spread in this city.

When, five weeks ago, the question of opening the gates of the city to the fleeing refugees from infected districts was first considered by the board of health Dr. Alexander came out boldly with the emphatic statement that it was Atlanta's duty to not spread even if brought here. He made this statement more sweeping by a positive assertion that a citizen of Atlanta, nor any one else, could contract the fever here.

Immediately afterwards the other members of the board of health published cards in which they put themselves on record as in a degree disagreeing with the president of the board of health. They said they wished to disclaim connection with Dr. Alexander's unofficial statement that yellow fever could not spread here. They wished the public to know that in their opinion the disease might spread here if it was allowed to come into the gates of the city. They did not advocate a quarantine, but they did urge precautions to prevent a case of fever from getting into the city.

Dr. Alexander spoke from a forty years' experience with the disease. He had seen the truth of his position demonstrated many times. The disease did not spread here, but instead the one victim of the disease who came here with the germs of the yellow fever already planted in her system, was wrested from its grasp by the pure, life-giving air of this healthful city.

The Fleming case was only one of the many cases that have been brought to Atlanta. As many as six cases of genuine yellow fever have existed here at one time. All of them were treated by Dr. Alexander. He and Dr. Olmsted and Dr. Knott are the only physicians in the city who have had personal experience in treating the disease.

As the oldest practicing physician in Atlanta Dr. Alexander has watched the town grow from a village to a great city, and he has had personal knowledge of every case of yellow fever brought here since the village was first perched on these red, healthful hills. There has never been an epidemic in the south but that residents of the stricken cities flocked here for immunity.

During the present epidemic thousands of refugees have flocked to Atlanta fresh from the infected points, yet the city has had no fever, except the one imported case. Many who came here with the fever in their systems have escaped. The recent experience has only served to strengthen Dr. Alexander in his position that yellow fever cannot exist here. In speaking to a friend last week he made this positive and absolute statement:

"I believe that not a single Atlantaian would have the fever if a case was placed in every home of the city."

"We Atlanta people are simply immune from the disease so long as we remain in this climate."

That is the position of Atlanta's honored president of the board of health.

In Atlanta's early days Dr. Alexander and two other physicians kept the whole town in good health. Dr. Josh Gilbert and



DR. JAMES F. ALEXANDER,  
President of Atlanta's Board of Health.

old Dr. Smith were the other two physicians. The rough looking little village was then very small, but on account of its railroads it was a place of importance.

About a year after Dr. Alexander came here, Dr. Willis Westmoreland came, and then Dr. John Westmoreland. The city rapidly grew from the little backwoods village and it wasn't long before Decatur, its nearest and chiefest rival, was outstripped.

When yellow fever epidemics first began to make their appearance in the southern cities, the citizens naturally fled. Atlanta was then a cross roads, where the trains met. It was a right healthy looking spot up here in the woods, and when the refugees got here a great many of them decided to stay.

The old American hotel was then a very popular hostelry. This old hotel was situated where Blocky's candy factory now stands, at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets. Many of the yellow fever refugees stopped there. Among the refugees were some who had the fever when they came here. Soon after they arrived here they were stricken with the disease.

Six genuine cases of yellow fever were at the American hotel at one time. Four of these patients were very near death when they arrived here. They died despite the efficient treatment given them. In the hotel were many Atlantaians who boarded there. They did not leave the house on account of yellow fever, but remained and helped nurse the sick.

None of them contracted the slightest symptom of the disease. The number of refugees was unusually large, there were several cases brought here. Mrs. Johnson was then running the largest and most popular boarding house in the city. It was on Marietta street. When the refugees came here, there were over a hundred boarders in the house. Mrs. Johnson took in a few of the sick refugees. Three cases almost immediately developed. Not a boarder left the house. Dr. Alexander was assisted in the nursing by the Atlanta boarders, and none of them took the fever.

Dr. Alexander states that he has seen little children go in the rooms where the patients were having the black vomit, yet none of these children had the fever.

Another case that is familiar to the public is that of a man who was treated by Dr. Westmoreland. The man came here sick, and having no friends or money, he was

helpless. Dr. Westmoreland took pity on him and carried him to his office. Day after day the brave physician stayed by the side of the fever stricken patient, eating and sleeping with him. When the man was dying and was having the black vomit, Dr. Westmoreland held him in his arms. The doctor never had the fever. The governor's mansion was the hospital.

## WARM WORDS ARE SPOKEN IN COURT

Mr. Frank Arnold Says Mr. Westmoreland's Statement Was Cowardly.

JUDGE LUMPKIN FINED HIM \$25

The Declaration of Mr. Arnold Resulted from a Misunderstanding.

COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS INVESTIGATE

Full Explanation Is Made That Is Satisfactory to All Parties and the Fine Is Remitted.

"The statement of Mr. George Westmoreland was malicious and gratuitous and was the act of a coward." It was during the session of the Atlanta bar yesterday morning that Mr. Frank A. Arnold, the well-known attorney, gave emphatic utterance to these words. He looked steadily into the face of Judge Lumpkin, to whom the remarks were addressed.

The declaration came with electrical effect. The courtroom was filled with attorneys who had assembled to hear the call of the docket and to respond to their cases when called. The session had been monotonous and tedious and the time had been dragging.

Judge Lumpkin instructed Mr. Arnold to take his seat. Mr. Arnold declined and remained standing. Judge Lumpkin then imposed a fine of \$25 upon Mr. Arnold and the sheriff was instructed to collect the fine from Mr. Arnold before he should leave the courtroom.

Mr. Westmoreland, who was present, made a statement to the court explanatory of the situation. He stated that the language of Mr. Arnold, while strong and emphatic, was the result of a general misunderstanding in which neither had intended any wrong, but which had involved a serious complication of matters.

Every one realized that some mistake had been made, as it was known to every attorney present that there had never been two greater friends in the long list of members of the bar than Mr. Westmoreland and Mr. Arnold. For years there had existed a friendship rivaling the cordial relationship of brothers and the bitter denunciation caused the most stirring excitement for the time being.

Brother Lawyers Investigate.

In order to clear the mistake and misunderstanding, a committee of three lawyers was appointed. The committee was composed of Captain W. D. Ellis, Mr. Porter King and Mr. Jack J. Spalding.

After talking over the matter and looking into the details of circumstances which caused the ill feeling, the committee returned the following report, which was read by Mr. Frank Arnold:

"Atlanta, Ga., October 16, 1897.—The controversy between Messrs. F. A. Arnold and George Westmoreland having been referred to us as mutual friends and fellow attorneys at this bar, we have endeavored to appear before us, and having heard their several versions of the matter, we have concluded as follows:

"1. That neither party in his attitude to the other or the case has been guilty of any professional conduct.

"2. That the statement of Mr. Westmoreland as to the case involving the appearance there as Mr. F. A. Arnold's attorney, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts and without intent to prejudice Mr. Arnold's case or to give offense.

"3. That Mr. F. A. Arnold's statement to the court today, that Mr. Westmoreland was a coward, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts and without intent to prejudice Mr. Arnold's case or to give offense.

"4. That the statement of Mr. Westmoreland as to the case involving the appearance there as Mr. F. A. Arnold's attorney, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts and without intent to prejudice Mr. Arnold's case or to give offense.

"5. That the statement of Mr. Westmoreland as to the case involving the appearance there as Mr. F. A. Arnold's attorney, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts and without intent to prejudice Mr. Arnold's case or to give offense.

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## Mail Orders

Carefully and Promptly Filled.

## M. RICH & BROS.

We Will Be Pleased To Send You Samples on Application.

## OUR GRAND FALL OPENING

Was a most Complete Success. Our store was crowded to its utmost capacity, and all were astonished at the magnificence and grandeur of the display.

This coming week We will offer some startling bargains in every department. Read each and every item carefully.

## Notions ! Notions ! Notions !

At 1c Each	At 2c Each	At 3c Each	At 4c Each
Good quality Pins, Hooks and Eyes.	Cotton Tape, Hat Pins, Darning Cotton, 1 dozen White Pearl Buttons.	1 dozen Safety Pins. Box Black Pins. Invisible Hair Pins. Patent Hooks and Eyes.	Kid Curlers. Curling Irons. Box Gilt Hair Pins. 1 Cake Quaker Soap.

## Special Cut Prices on Dress Goods

At 29c Yard	At 50c Yard	At 65c Yard	At \$1.00 Yd
All-Wool Checks, Plaids and Fancy Bourette Suitings.	60 pieces All-Wool Suitings, worth up to 80c per yard.	10 pieces Very Choice and Nobby Silk, Wool and Fancy Suitings	Handsome broadcloths, Empress Cords, Illuminated Coverts, Cheviot, Natty Pebble Cloth and Epingle, worth \$1.39.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOSIERY

At 9c a Pair	3 Pairs for 50c	25 Cent Quality 19c Pr	39 Cent Quality 25c Pr
50 dozen Fast Black, full, seamless HOSE. Plain and Drop Stitch.	100 dozen 40 gauge Double Heel and Toe HOSE, Hermsdorf Fast Black.	75 dozen full regular Double Heel, Toe and Sole, Extra Fine, Fast Black.	An Extra Fine Silk Finished HOSE. Only a Limited Amount.

## Special Cut Prices on Furniture.

95c Each	\$1.68 Each	\$16 Each	Don't Fail
One hundred Solid Oak Dining Chairs, worth \$1.50.	Two hundred handsome Oak and Mahogany Finish Cobbler Seat ROCKERS.	Three-piece Oak Bedroom Suit, oval French plate MIRROR.	To get Our Cut Prices on Furniture THIS WEEK.

## BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS

\$5 Each	\$3.98 Each	\$10 Each	Special
Ladies' Fine Brown Jackets, new sleeve, new front and embroidered.	Ladies' 20-in. Silk Seal Plush Capes, handsomely lined, Thibet trimmed.	Ladies' Fine Tailor Made Suits, silk-lined jacket and newest style.	Bargains in Suits, from \$7.50 to \$45.00

## SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LINENS

39c Yard	Remnants	12 1/2c Each	25c Each
Extra quality All-linen Damask, Bleached and Half Bleached.	of fine DAMASKS to close out cheap.	All-linen Huck Towels, 36x18. A grand bargain.	Extra quality All-linen Huck Towels, hemmed, 38x22. A bargain.

## Bargains in Black and Colored Silks

64c Yard	75c Yard	97c Yard	\$1.00 Yard
Twenty pieces fine quality Taffeta Silk. A bargain.	Handsome quality French Taffeta, plain & figured, extra rustle; worth \$1 and \$1.25.	25 pcs. very fine Brocade Duchesse, Gross de Londres and Floire Velour, \$1.50 value.	Twenty pieces Extra Fine Velvet, strictly \$1.25 value.

## M. RICH & BROS.

acquired in the statement made by Captain Ellis, and asked that the fine be remitted.

Judge Lumpkin replied briefly, saying it was the first time since he had been selected judge that it was necessary for him to impose a fine. He said it was very unpleasant and distasteful to be compelled to take such radical methods to enforce discipline, and that it afforded him great pleasure to remit the fine at the suggestion of the members of the bar and upon the explanation that the "disorder had been caused by a general misunderstanding."

How the Breach Occurred.

The cause of the language used by Mr. Arnold was due to a statement made by Mr. Westmoreland the day before in regard to a case in which he was interested as counsel.

The remarks, it was fully explained, resulted from a misapprehension of the facts in the case. Both Mr. Arnold and Mr. Westmoreland quickly saw the misunderstanding was not intentional, and the matter was amicably adjusted. They then received many assurances of friendship from the attorneys present, and all was peaceful and serene.

Mrs. Emma Marchmont Thompson will continue her dress making establishment at 511 Grand Building.

## MEETINGS.

### Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 12, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

oct16-30t

A regular assembly of Jackson Burr court, No. 12, R and S. M. will be held in Mabone hall Monday, October 18, 1897, at 7:30 p. m. Will be work in the degrees.

By order Zedec B. Moon, T. L. M. J. A. LESEUR, Recorder.

Kellam & Moore

Say that if your eyeglasses will not stay on come to them; they will adjust your frames correctly. Much of the discomfort caused by eyeglasses is due to imperfectly fitted frames. Salesroom 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

DIAMOND SCARF PIN PRESENTED

Nathan Gillespie Is Remembered by His Old Associates.

Macon, Ga., October 15.—(Special).—After many years of trusted and efficient service, Nathan Gillespie has severed his connection with the drug firm of H. J. Lamar & Sons and will travel Georgia, Florida and Alabama for the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, of Cincinnati. He will make Macon headquarters.

The employees of Lamar & Sons, in

testimony of their warm friendship and high regard for Mr. Gillespie, presented him last night with a beautiful diamond cluster scarf pin designed as a memento.

W. H. Ezell made the presentation speech and Mr. Gillespie gave a happy reply. Mr. Gillespie is one of Macon's most popular young gentlemen and his many friends wish him great prosperity in his new field.

Schley Superior Court.

Ellaville, Ga., October 15.—(Special).—Superior court convened here this week Judge Z. A. Littlejohn presiding, and has been busy with cases which resulted in swelling the changing forest. The grand jury has made it lively for the county commissioners and blind tigers. Four negroes were indicted for selling liquor. All succeeded in getting a continuance.

Work on Fourth Street Started.

Macon, Ga., October 15.—(Special).—The work of grading Fourth street preparatory to paving was commenced this morning. A large force of hands and a number of plows are at work.

Lost Three Fingers.

Macon, Ga., October 15.—(Special).—J. M. Willis, employed in Brown & Harris's box factory, got his hand caught in a rip saw today and had three fingers cut off.

Railroad Offices in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., October 15.—(Special).—President John Shelton Williams and a number of other officials and bondholders of the Georgia and Alabama railroad were in Columbus today. They are inspecting the road. The party was carried over Columbus in carriages.



## BABY'S NEEDS

Golden Drops, guaranteed for croup. 25c  
25c Cherry Expectantant. 25c  
25c Castoria. 25c  
25c Borax Talcum Powder. 25c  
25c Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup. 25c  
25c Baby Hair Brushes and Combs. 25c  
25c Baby Hair Oil. 25c  
25c Violet Talcum Powder. 25c  
25c Comfort Powder. 25c

There is no reason for fear of any disease in this great city.

The men who fifty years ago were side by side with Dr. Alexander in the battle against disease and death, have now succumbed to the inevitable. Dr. Smith, Dr. Westmoreland, both of the Drs. Gilbert and the other physicians of that time are dead.

Their children and grandchildren now live here and some of them are practicing medicine side by side with the old physician with whom their fathers practiced.

Dr. Alexander is seventy-three years old. He is the oldest practicing physician in Atlanta and is the only living member of the State Medical Association who helped to organize that society. He has been president of the Atlanta board of health for nearly five years.

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## MOTHERS

your kind attention for just a minute. Brown & Allen wish to say a word about Baby Foods.

It is very essential to have these goods fresh, else none of them may agree with your baby.

Brown & Allen pay especial attention to this part of their business, dealing with the factories direct, and receiving their different food products fresh every week. Everything sold at cut prices too, and you can be sure of getting only the best if you deal here.

Dr. Alexander, as president of the board of health, has stated that he thought there is no danger of smallpox spreading here.

The larger percentage of the population has been vaccinated and in a few days every one in the city will have been vaccinated.

"Atlanta is the cleanest and healthiest city in America," said Dr. Alexander in discussing the sanitary condition of the city.

"We are better situated now to withstand an attack of any disease than any other city. The climatic conditions render it simply impossible for yellow fever to exist here. Smallpox is easily handled if the people are vaccinated."

"There is no reason for fear of any disease in this great city."

The men who fifty years ago were side by side with Dr. Alexander in the battle against disease and death, have now succumbed to the inevitable. Dr. Smith, Dr. Westmoreland, both of the Drs. Gilbert and the other physicians of that time are dead.

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## BROWN AND ALLEN

## CUT PRICE DRUGGISTS

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

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24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.







rdingly. Stand

[illegible]



## NEW LIFE COMES TO THIS CEMETERY

Hollywood Will Again Be Cried Off to the Highest Bidder.

### A SECOND SALE IS NECESSARY

After the Sale the Cemetery Will Be Put in Good Condition.

### FUNERAL TROLLEY CAR WILL BE RUN

All Individual Lot Owners Are To Be Protected by the Order of the Superior Court.

Hollywood cemetery is about to be resurrected again by the court's action, and judging from the litigation, it is anything but a city of the dead. Yesterday, the day before and for several weeks the litigation over the property which is now known as Hollywood cemetery has been before the superior courts, although the property was sold at auction before the door of the courthouse only a few days ago, the sale is to be repeated, and the ground upon which many of its bidders may use as their last resting place.

At the previous sale the property was sold by Receiver Charles M. Curran to Mr. J. W. Smith, of Gainesville. The price at which the property was purchased was \$4,000, but the money was not paid, and it was necessary for the sale to be made again. The next sale will occur on Tuesday, in two months, and will be to the highest and best bidder, the sale to be ratified by the court and the deed executed to the purchaser, who is a receiver.

The final order was signed yesterday by Judge Lumpkin. This sale will be so conducted as to leave no opportunity for mistake, which was one of the last sale being declared void. When Mr. Smith made the bid he was under the impression that he was getting all of the property, when, as a matter of fact, there were certain exceptions which cut off several acres of the land. It may be that it will be a bidder at the next sale, and it is possible that the National Railway Building and Loan Association, the holder of the mortgage on the property, may be compelled to buy the property for self-protection.

In one corner of the property is a tract of sand bottoms consisting of thirteen or fourteen acres. This land is claimed by Mr. C. J. Simmons, president of the trolley line that runs from the city to the cemetery, and it was because this land was not delivered to President Simmons that the funeral car was taken on the trolley line, and fares from the city to the cemetery were raised from 5 cents to 10 cents. The sand bottoms will not be sold with the other property, and there is a probability that Mr. Simmons will secure title to it.

It was announced yesterday that the funeral car would be put back on the line and that fares will in the future be 5 cents, and that the trolley line will co-operate with the cemetery. Instructions were issued the superintendent of the street car company to have the funeral car on and the fares cut down today.

In the litigation which has just been closed the receiver and creditors were represented by Foster and Smith and Arnold & Arnold; the National Railway Building and Loan Association, by J. N. Bateman; the stockholders, by A. B. Cryan, and the street car company, by C. J. Simmons.

### MAY CALL REV. W. A. BABB.

SEVENTH BAPTIST LOOKING FOR A PASTOR.

Mr. Babb Will Preach There This Morning and May Receive a Call to the Pastorate.

The affairs of the Seventh Baptist church are at present moving along quietly and smoothly and no further trouble of any nature is anticipated by its members.

The pulpit will be occupied this morning by Rev. W. A. Babb, of Roswell, Ga. He has been very highly recommended to the members of the congregation and there will probably be a large audience out to hear him.

The church is, of course, on the lookout for a pastor, and it is more than probable that one will be called within the course of the next few weeks. A member of the congregation stated yesterday afternoon that the trouble in the church dated back for several years, but that it was all over now and the church members were determined to make their house of worship the foremost of the religious people of the western portion of the city.

It is very likely that Mr. Babb will be called to the pastorate by the congregation, as he is already well known to them, he having preached at the Seventh Baptist before. A temporary call has already been issued, however, and Mr. Babb will fill the pulpit until further notice.

CHINESE ARE ROUNDED UP.

Eleven Celestials in Kansas City With-out Papers Are Held.

Kansas City, Mo., October 16.—All the Chinese in the city who could be found were rounded up and brought to the federal building today at the instance of W. Chamberlain, a special employee of the treasury department, who arrived in Kansas City recently and sent for them.

The desire was to see if any of the Celestials were here in violation of the exclusion act of 1882. The police brought in between 40 and 50 of the foreigners. All save eleven produced papers showing they had been in the country before the act was enacted and they were released. Eleven failed to show that they were here legally and they were held for further examination. The recent shipment through Seattle of a large crowd of cheap laborers was the direct cause of the investigation, says Mr. Chamberlain.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS ANGRY.

Leaders of the Race in North Carolina Want a Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., October 16.—(Special.)—Forty negroes, all well known by that race, issued a call tonight for a state convention here November 21 to set forth grievances. The address states that while the negroes cast 120,000 votes they get only one state clerkship at \$1,500 and ten postmasters at a total of \$45,000, while white republicans and populists are getting \$1,500,000 in offices. The address concludes:

"These fellows are simply making fools of us and razzing at our expense."

An Expert Frame Maker.

A large line of gilt, oval, circle and Florentine frames just received. The prettiest show rooms in the south. High class frame work a specialty. Mail orders promptly attended to. Charles W. Thurmond, 65% Whitehall street.

Safe Refuge in Georgia.

Go to Sweetwater Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, Ga. Open for the winter. Oct. 17.

Austell Building.

Offices now ready to rent. Parties wishing desirable offices call at once on W. F. Parkhurst, agent, or B. H. Cameron, Oct. 17.

## THE SLEEPER'S BOOK TELLS SAD TALES

Where the Sergeant Registers the Poor Unfortunates.

### NAME RECORDED LAST NIGHT

Which Was Once Borne by One of Wealth and High Standing.

### STATION HOUSE SERGEANT TALKS ABOUT IT

Book Can Give the History of Many a Downfall.—What the Sergeant Said.

Last night at 9:30 o'clock a gray-haired man walked into the police barracks and stepped with uncertain gait up to the station sergeant's desk. He had every appearance of a man who had seen better days, and he spoke with the air of one who felt humbled in the presence of the uniformed man with brass buttons.

"What can I do for you, sir?" asked the sergeant as he glanced at the visitor over the rims of his spectacles.

"You can do for me something which I once thought I would never have to beg for," was the reply, "a night's lodging."

The sergeant took out a little book known as the "sleeper" and asked the stranger his name. He gave it with considerable hesitation.

As soon as the name was mentioned the sergeant looked at him more closely and asked:

"You once held a responsible position in the Atlanta postoffice, did you not?"

"Yes," was the reply, "how did you know that?"

"Oh, I remember you in your better days when no man held his head higher or was more trusted and honored."

"And you know what has brought me to this?"

"Yes, whisky."

"That's right, but don't let any one know I had to sleep here."

The promise was given and the man was taken back and assigned to one of the cells reserved for the poor unfortunates.

As the key turned upon the stranger the station sergeant said to a reporter of The Constitution:

"This man has been living in Waynesboro. He was at one time in the postoffice and was as brilliant a man as I ever knew."

The sergeant picked up the "sleeper's" book and continued:

"I never knew what a lot of stories this little book can tell. I have registered here many a poor fellow who was once sleeping on the best beds in the Kimball house. Only two weeks ago I wrote in this book the name of an Atlanta citizen who owned a few years ago property worth \$20,000. It is said he fell in love with a woman and went to the dogs because she wouldn't marry him. He is an old confederate soldier and I always have him well taken care of."

"You will find here the name of a woman who lived in a palatial residence in this city just after the war. Her husband was a wealthy merchant. She ate morphine and he lost his money. He died several years ago and she went from bad to worse. She is now one of the 'hard cases' in police circles."

"I suppose you heard about the fellow who came here four times in one night last week and was refused a bed because he looked like a suspicious character? Well, the last time he went off he lay down in the street and had to be hauled to the barracks in a patrol wagon. When he was brought in he smiled and said: 'I just had to have a place to sleep. I could have bought and paid for this whole station house twenty years ago.' It was telling the truth, for he learned afterwards that he was from Louisville and had inherited a fortune from his father, which he spent at the races and in gambling holes. He did not look like a man who drank a drop. He was simply an outcast and a tramp."

Just as the sergeant ceased speaking a ragged fellow with nose as red as a heated pistol-shuffing up to the desk and asked with a voice as wavering and uncertain as his walk:

"Say, old pard, give a fellow a place to roost tonight?"

He was accommodated and the sergeant concluded his dissertation on the sleeper book with the remark:

"These are others, and he is one of them."

### WHAT IS YOUR TRADE?

Each Trade or Occupation Has Its Special Disease.

It is well known among medical men that certain diseases are more readily developed in certain occupations than in others. Thus, each occupation has its attendant physical weakness. Engineers, railroad men and similar occupations suffer mostly from kidney troubles and men who are often exposed to the weather suffer from rheumatism, while clerks and professional men, in fact, the army people whose business keeps them indoors are oftentimes great sufferers from piles and constipation.

In this connection the following letter is of interest to people whose occupation will not allow sufficient outdoor exercise.

Mr. A. F. Calhoun, notary public and jeweler and watchmaker of Circleville, W. Va., writes as follows:

"I had been a severe sufferer from piles for years and had tried many remedies with but little benefit, when about three years ago I saw the Pyramid Pile Cure advertised and sent for it."

"It was badly afflicted when I got it, but after only two applications the piles disappeared and from that day to this I have never felt a symptom of the disease."

"I feel that I cannot recommend them too highly to sufferers from piles."

"The Pyramid Pile Cure is free from opium, opium or any mineral poison; absolutely safe, pleasant and painless. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. If there is any constipation the Pyramid pills should be used with the pile cure. The pills are 25 cents per package."

Any druggist will tell you that the Pyramid is the best known and most successful and popular pile cure ever placed on the market and its reputation as a safe and radical cure has only resulted from the personal recommendation of people who have been cured of this distressing ailment."

Send to the Pyramid Company, Albion, Mich., for valuable little book on cause and cure of piles.

North Carolina Baptists May Unite.

Raleigh, N. C., October 16.—(Special.)—The western North Carolina Baptist convention will at its meeting at Clyde, Ga., make a proposition to join the North Carolina Baptist convention.

Chimney Sweeps.

Messrs. Patten & Green, the professional chimney sweeps, at 180 Hunnicutt street, are prepared to thoroughly cleanse your chimneys. It will soon be time for the winter fires and you should have your chimneys looked after right now. These gentlemen are experts in their line and will give you splendid work. Their references are satisfactory.

Florentine Frames.

All kinds at Walker's, 10 Marietta street.

Study Optics by Mail.

In entering our "correspondence department" no previous study is required. It is better for the student to begin with us at once and to study to some purpose under the direction of a competent instructor than to read aimlessly according to his own fancy. We can help him to master the science of optics, but he cannot do so alone. Address Kellam & Moore's school of optics, 48 Kellam street, Atlanta.

## MANY VACCINATED ON DECATUR STREET

Doctors Spread the Preventive Among the Negroes.

### CAUSED GREAT EXCITEMENT

Many Rebelled Against the Knife and Did Not Want the Treatment.

### NEARLY 300 RECEIVE THEIR BOSES

Compulsory Vaccination Proved a Success and Much Good Accomplished To Keep Off Disease.

Vaccination was done by the wholesale yesterday and those who are afraid of having the smallpox now have the satisfaction of knowing that there are a large number of negroes in the lowest portions of the city where the smallpox originated that have the virus flowing through their veins and cannot catch the disease.

But the vaccination will by no means stop with this. It was only the beginning of the compulsory vaccination rule established by the board of health at a recent meeting and the good work will be continued until every one in Atlanta who has not been vaccinated will be going around with a sore arm.

Yesterday eight competent physicians, each accompanied by a large policeman in full uniform, started through different portions of the city. The physicians were armed with a large bunch of virus and the officers were prepared to take charge of any unwilling patients.

The fun began early in the day and continued until late in the afternoon. The physicians did good work and a large number of persons, mostly negroes, were successfully vaccinated. Not a few objected to the process, but these were soon brought into humble submission by the iron grasp of the officer and in less than time than it takes to tell they were gasping with eyes of wonder at a small wound on their left arm.

One thousand points will arrive in the city early this morning and with this fresh supply the physicians and the policemen will start out at 9 o'clock and continue their labors. Everybody will be at home today, it being Sunday, and they hope to be able to add a long list of names to those who have been already vaccinated.

The physicians who are doing the vaccinating are Drs. J. L. Riley, E. L. Awtry, W. B. Sharp, T. D. Comer, T. H. Kenna, B. W. Bizzell and Michael Hoke. Each of them is accompanied by an officer.

It has been found a good idea to have the policemen accompany the doctors and cause the sight of a blue uniform and brass buttons have more effect on those who object to being vaccinated than any amount of the most eloquent argument poured forth by the most fascinating doctor.

Much Fun Is Had.

Negroes of all sizes and shades were vaccinated yesterday and about half of them objected most strenuously to having their "skin" "skinned." In many instances the appearance of the physician was the signal for the disappearance of those who had not been vaccinated. Those negroes who were the proud possessors of scars of a previous operation were the envy of all their friends and walked around exhibiting the scars much to their own amusement and to the terror of those who were about to feel the knife.

Decatur street furnished a wide field for the physicians who worked there and they had not an idle moment during the day. Several negroes were caught who declared that they would die rather than be vaccinated, but these were taken charge of by the officer, and even while their lamentations could be heard far away, the coat was taken off, the sleeve rolled up and the victim vaccinated.

Many negroes of the old type were anxious to know why they should be vaccinated and wanted to know all the details of the cause for the sudden move on the part of the board of health.

A new case of smallpox was discovered yesterday by the sanitary department and the patient immediately sent to the small-pox hospital. This case came from a small alley in the city. The mother of the patient had been sleeping with her son and she was sent to the detention camp.

Excitement on Decatur Street.

The greatest excitement Decatur street has probably ever known was that caused yesterday by the doctors who went from one end of the street to the other vaccinating the negroes. Drs. B. W. Bizzell and J. L. Riley were given this part of the city to look after and they found it one of the hardest undertakings they had ever attempted.

All sizes and sexes were given the treatment. One negro woman was caught and brought to the physicians. She said she had been vaccinated very recently and did not need it again. Dr. Bizzell asked to see her arm, but she still refused. The crowd began to talk and the doctor, who was talking was heard. The woman was held and her arm bared. It was broken out with ugly looking sores all over. Somebody yelled "She's got it!" and the crowd flew.

They continued to run. The physicians were astonished to find her in such a condition and thought at first that she had the awful scourge set upon close examination it was found to be an unimportant breaking out. She was vaccinated like the rest.

The small boy who had felt the surgeon's knife was proud to exhibit his scar of the vaccination and he was invariably the hero for the moment. Some resistance was exhibited by the Russian Jew, who they were first caught, but as soon as he was finished the others were mild enough and were ready for their dose. It required but a minute for each one and many were disposed of. Dr. Bizzell said he thought they had vaccinated 300 during the day and all of them would take, he believed.

The negroes talk of nothing else on the street but the smallpox and the mention of it among them starts a panic to get out of the way of the vaccination. They are aroused to the highest pitch of excitement over it, and while all of them fear it, they do not think they will be vaccinated.

Gilt and Oval Frames, large stock, small prices. Walker's, 10 Marietta street.

DO SO MANY WELL-POSTED PEOPLE TRADE AT DELKIN'S, 10 Peachtree St.

COURT MEETS MONDAY WEEK.

Criminal Superior Court Will Investigate Bond and Jail Cases.

The criminal superior court will convene in full session on next Monday morning at 9 o'clock to take up jail and bond cases.

Judge Marcus W. Beck, of the Flint circuit, will preside in the absence of Judge John S. Candler, who will preside over the trial of Taylor Deik in Jackson. Since the last session of the criminal court the grand jury has been very busy and many indictments have been found. All of these cases, both bond and jail, will come up.

Study Optics by Mail.

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John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

J. T. DERRY'S

Classical and English School.

Academic department in charge of Professor Derry, who will prepare pupils for college classes.

Primary department taught by Mrs. Derry. Schoolrooms 28 East Baker street, Atlanta.

John W. Dickey

STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS.

303 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.



PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.

50 Whitehall Street.

## The Ladies' Furnishing House

THIS WEEK Dress Goods!

This season's demand for plain stuffs for

TAILOR SUITS

has caused us to lay in such a line as would be doing the public an injustice not to call their attention.

AT \$1.10 YARD

Chameleon Covert Cloth, 48 inches wide, worth \$1.50 anywhere.

AT \$1.50 YARD

English Broadcloth, ready shrunk, closely sheared, 54 inches wide.

AT 85c YARD

Fancy Novelty Suitings, in plaids, tufted effects, shaded mixtures, worth everywhere \$1.25 yard, 48 inches wide.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

AT 75c YARD

New Granite Weaves, 48 inches wide, elegant line of colors.

AT 98c

The best cloth in the world for the price, 50 inches wide, all colors.

IT WILL BE A BIG EVENT

Library Club Meeting Is Assuming Large Proportions.

RAILROADS OFFER LOW RATES

Two Notable Addresses That Will Be Made at the Public Meeting.

Miss Anne Wallace, of the Young Men's Library Association, is at present deeply engaged over the arrangements for the first annual meeting of the Georgia Library Club, which takes place in Macon on October 28th and 29th.

The affair promises to be of even more importance than it was at first thought it would, and it is assuming greater proportions every day. The major portion of the work naturally falls on the shoulders of Miss Wallace, she being the president of the organization.

The railroads have taken official notice of the meeting of the librarians and all visitors will be allowed a special rate. The fare to Macon will be the same as it is at present, but the fare returning will be one-third of the regular rate.

Among the good talkers to be heard at the public meeting will be Rev. Frank Barnett, whose brilliant appeal before the committee of the legislature two years ago in behalf of the reformatory for juvenile delinquents attracted not a little attention all over the country from those who were interested in the subject. The exact nature of his address is unknown at present, but the fact that Mr. Barnett will deliver it is assurance that it will be unusually good.

Another feature to the public meeting which has been lately added will be the address to be made by Mr. Charles Herbert, who is probably the best known bookman in the south. He was for many years the librarian of the Young Men's Library, of this city, being one of the founders of that educational institution. Later he accepted the place of librarian of the Macon institution, and there as well as here he distinguished himself for his great ability and his superior knowledge of books.

If present indications count for anything, it is more than probable that the meeting of the librarians will be one of the most important conventions ever held in this state and it is promised that Macon will be crowded during the two days of the meeting.

Gilt and Oval Frames, large stock, small prices. Walker's, 10 Marietta street.

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John W. Dickey

STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS.

303 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.



50 Whitehall Street.

## The Ladies' Furnishing House

THIS WEEK SILKS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

Here are some values that are well worth your inspection.

AT 75c YARD

Elegant line of Black Poplins and Bengaline Brocades. They are worth \$1 and \$1.25 yard. We put these out for this week only.

AT 98c YARD

Big assortment Fancy Plaids, Roman Stripes for Waists.

AT 89c YARD

Fancy Basket Weave Plaids, 25 inches wide, elegant line of colors.

Here you will find everything in Dress Trimmings. Great variety, exclusive designs.

BRAIDS AND BRAID TRIMMINGS

Are the features for this season. Black is the popular thing for tailor-made gowns. We have everything you can wish for in Black Braids.

We show a beautiful line of

Fancy Applique and Embroidered Trimmings

Handsome Sets, Braid Jackets, Beaded Nets, Pleated Chiffons, all colors.

IT WILL BE A BIG EVENT

Library Club Meeting Is Assuming Large Proportions.

RAILROADS OFFER LOW RATES

Two Notable Addresses That Will Be Made at the Public Meeting.

Miss Anne Wallace,



Our—  
Silk Department  
Will Be Eloquent.

A Display of  
Silks Just  
Arrived, and  
Specially Priced  
for a  
Starting Sale.

\$1 a Yard.

Keely

## KEELY COMPANY'S

Third Week of Phenomenal Dress Selling!

Our—  
Dress Goods  
Department  
Will Place on  
Special Display  
and Sale a Line of  
High Novelties  
At the Quick  
Moving Price of

\$1 a Yard.

PEOPLE who have kept pace with Trade Events have noticed the wonderful sale of Dress Stuffs, Silks and Velvets going on here. Magnificent Values, Correct Styles, Approved Qualities, Worthy Sorts have been coupled with Reasonable Prices. We are, in consequence, pronounced

The Correct Interpreters of Women's Dress Wants!

OUR LEADERSHIP IN DRESS GOODS

Will be emphasized, this week, by an offering in the very beginning of the Season of . . . . .

Two Unrivalled Lots of Choice Merchandise.

## Much-Wanted Tailorings!

\$1.00 PER YARD

This is the popular price and these are the popular goods, including, for Tailor Suits,

## 48-Inch Victoria Cloth.

Broadcloth finish, Satin faced, in the popular shades.

Myrtle, Seal, Navy, Gold, Brown, Prune and Heli.

## 54-Inch Meltonette.

Popular mixtures, Satin faced, twilled backs.

Blue and Red, Brown and Green, Gray and Blue, Tan and Brown.

## Specially Selected Silks!

\$1.00 PER YARD

At this figure we will show a newly-arrived collection of popular things, including

## Fine Black Silks.

Embracing, in the lot, the Newest Fashion Wants.

Imported Taffeta, Gros Grain, Skirting Brocades, Peau d'Bois.

## Fancy Waist Silks.

Many of the most Popular Kinds are given first show.

Roman Stripe, Faconne Taffeta, Bayadere Cords, Glace Fancies.

Our Immense Dress Goods and Silk Sales Are Increasing Daily!

The volume of business done here, the popularity of these two departments with the trading public, show we have a right to be proud of their character.

## Keely's Is the Popular Dress Goods Store!

50c YARD	75c YARD	\$1 YARD	\$1.25 YARD
For Popular Styles	For Stylish Goods	For Superb Styles	For High Novelties
Storm Serges, Cheviot Diagonals, Nattie Checks, Poplin Fancies, Heather Suitings, Granite Curis.	Kersey Suitings, Clay Serges, Scotch Cheviots, Fancy Suitings, Diagonal Fancies, Mixed Cheviots.	Russe Velours, Alhambra Checks, Cord Bayadere, Brocade Banglades, Muscovite Boucle, Zebeline Plaids.	Granite Tailorings, Khyber Cloth, Imported Broadcloths, Poplin Serge, Two-Tone Twills, Armure Tempila.
An assortment of more than a hundred pieces from which to choose.	A new line ready Monday, comprising sorts not shown here before.	This is the strongest line ever shown here. So pronounced by experts.	At this price you can buy a Novelty Suiting which is unsurpassed.
Fifty Cents a Yard.	Seventy-Five Cents a Yard.	One Dollar a Yard.	One Twenty-Five Yard.

## Keely's the Silk Headquarters of the South!

\$1 YARD.	\$1.25 YARD.	\$1.50 YARD.	\$1.75 YARD.
A New Line for Monday.	We Will Show Monday	Ready for Display Monday	Strong Display Monday.
—SKIRTING SILKS IN— Brocades, Gros Grain, Satin Duchesse, Wheat-Head Brocade, Rosebud Satin, Curlyeue Designs, Moire Velours.	—WAIST SILKS IN— Roman Checks, Roman Plaid, Over-bar Plaids, Geometric Figures, Mervilleue Glace, Fancy Velours.	—FANCY SILKS IN— Roman Bars, Broche Plaids, French Plaids, Overplaid Checks, Antique Faconne, Colored Brocades.	—RICH EFFECTS IN— Moire Antique, Rich Velours, Evening Brocades, Duchess Royal, Antique Faconne, Bengaline Cord.
We are acknowledged leaders in Skirting Silks.	This is pre-eminently a Season for Silken Waists.	Leadership is conceded to us by critics and competitors.	For Bridal Trousseaux, Dinner Dresses, Evening Gowns.
One Dollar a Yard.	One Twenty-Five Yard.	One Fifty a Yard.	One Seventy-Five Yard.

## Keely's Popular Cloak and Suit Department!

Will show on Monday the Latest Concepts in Suits, Jackets, Wraps, Capes, Furs, Collarettes, etc., etc.

\$10.00 Tailor Suits	\$12.50 Tailor Suits	\$15.00 Tailor Suits	\$17.50 Tailor Suits
Will Be on Sale Monday	We Will Show Monday	Will Be Ready on Monday	We Will Display Monday
Cheviot Suits— Brown Mixed, Green Mixed, New Fly front, Rhadame lined, full skirt.	Serge Suits— 26-inch Jackets, Fancy Braided, Ornament Fronts, New Skirts. These have serviceable Silk lined Jackets.	Meltonette Suits— Red Tones, Blueette Mixed, Green Tones, Plain styles, perfectly tailored, Silk lined Coats, Box Skirts.	Cloth Suits— New Colors, Braid Trimmed, Silk Lined, Velvet Collars. With fancy pockets, extra full Skirts, tailor stitched.
Ten Dollars a Suit.	Twelve Fifty a Suit.	Fifteen Dollars a Suit.	Seventeen Fifty Suit.

Jackets	Capes	Waists
Are the Season's Nobby Garments. Black, Navy, Myrtle, Electric, Tan, Garnet.	Are Popular in All the Latest Fabrics. Velvet, Plush, Velours, Silk, Beaver.	Are More Popular Now Than Ever. Plaid Wool, Duchesse Satin, Fancy Taffeta, Black Taffeta.
Coat Fronts, Notched Collars, Stitched Seams. The best sellers are Fancy Silk Lined.	Empire Backs, Stitched Seams, Fancy Lined. Black, Castor, Green are the Popular Colors.	Fan Backs, Tucked Sleeves, Blouse Fronts, are the Popular Styles.
\$19.50 to \$25.00.	\$8.75 to \$20.00.	\$3.50 to \$8.75.

The Above Are But Hints of the Smart Things Filling Our Great Store!

SPECIALLY ready are we now to show the newest things in Autumn Shoe Styles, Latest Cloak Styles, Desirable Plaids, Novelty French Suits and Suitings, Up-to-Date Neckwear, Fashionable Furs, Table Linens, Doylies, Napkins, Towels

## KEELY COMPANY'S.

Company.

Special Sale  
—OF—  
Silk Petticoats.  
High Novelties  
in the  
Latest Concepts.  
—FROM—  
\$5.00 to  
\$25.00

Fur Neckwear.  
A Full Assortment  
—OF—  
Collarettes,  
Scarfs,  
Boas,  
Capes,  
In New Things.  
\$5.00 to  
\$50.00

## Extraordinary Sale!

The continued warm weather has retarded our sale of Winter Stuffs. We have decided not to wait until the season further advances to cut prices, but begin Monday morning a clearance sale which will eclipse any sale Atlanta ever saw. Join the crowds to

◆◆◆37 WHITEHALL STREET◆◆◆

## BASS DRY GOODS CO.

Specials	Specials	Specials
Belding's wash twist and filo silks, all colors, dozen..... 29c Large spools knitting silks every shade out..... 3c 100 yards spool silks good quality, black only..... 1c Ladies' Bullet sets, cuff, collar and shirt buttons, set..... 9c 40 pieces 40-inch dotted curtain Swisses..... 9c	25 pieces good style prints 10-yard limit..... 27c 500 pieces standard prints blue, red and fancies..... 36c Good grade cotton flannels during this sale..... 36c Extra heavy yard-wide sheeting..... 36c 10 pieces toweling crash to close out..... 27c	500 bolts best quality cotton diaper..... 39c 10 pieces 40-inch lace curtain scrim..... 27c 20 raw silk buggy lap robes, worth \$4.00, for..... 98c 100 pieces staple ginghams 10 yards to each customer..... 27c 50 full size 6.4 chenille table covers..... 39c

## Dress Goods Cheap.

50 pieces black and fancy Brocade Dress Goods..... 7c 25 pieces 36-inch Wool Cashmeres, black and all colors..... 15c 30 pieces 36-inch bright Wool Plaids, worth 50c, for..... 15c 80 pieces 38-inch all Wool Flannels, black and all colors..... 19c 32 pieces 38-inch all Wool Imperial Serges, black and colors..... 25c 28 pieces fancy imported Suitings, worth up to \$1.00..... 29c 15 pieces extra wide fine Black Brocade Dress Goods..... 39c 8 pieces \$1.50 Brocade black all Wool Goods, French weave and dye..... 69c
---

## Cut Prices in Silks.

40 pieces Brocade Silks, in black and all shades, \$1.00 seller, for..... 39c One line \$1.25 Black Brocade Gros Grains and Satins, new designs, for..... 69c 32 pieces all Silk Velvets, worth \$1.00, all shades, here they go..... 49c 2 pieces extra fine Black Silk Velvet, 30 inches wide, \$2.50 quality..... 98c 20 pieces 46-inch Muslin De Soir, in black and all colors..... 69c 31 pieces fine all Silk Taffetas, just the thing for Skirts..... 49c 500 remnants fancy Silks, worth from 75c to \$1.50 per yard, here..... 49c 20 pieces fine Brocade Satins, in all the delicate evening shades..... 39c
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Specials	Specials	Specials
Best skirt cambric in black and colors..... 27c Best quality 4 yds. velveteen skirt binding..... 5c Best quality all-linen canvas for..... 15c Best grade 36-inch rustle taffeta skirt lining..... 7c Best quality cross barred crinoline..... 6c	100 Ladies' and Men's gloria serge umbrellas..... 49c 1 table fancy stylish dress trimming braids..... 5c 20 dozen Infant's and Children's all-wool wrappers..... 25c Ladies' extra heavy vests and pants full fleeced..... 19c	Ladies' Hermsdorf dyed hose a 35c article..... 15c Men's 25c pure lisle socks, black and tan..... 10c 75 dozen 'Misses' and Children's heavy underwear..... 15c Men's \$1.00 natural all-wool shirts and drawers..... 49c

## CAPES, JACKETS, BLANKETS AND COMFORTS

100 Ladies' fine Baltic Seal Plush Capes, cheap at \$7.50, this sale..... \$3.98 \$12.00 Ladies' beautiful Seal Plush Capes, jetted and braided..... \$5.98 Ladies' All-Wool Beaver Cloth Capes, box plait, black, worth \$7.50, for..... \$2.98 Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets, worth \$2.50 to \$5.00, must close out..... \$1.48 1 lot Ladies' Jackets, new styles, splendid cloth, well made, worth \$10 to \$15, for..... \$5.98	200 pairs 10-4 Cotton Blankets, in white and gray, Monday, pair..... 29c 50 pairs Sanitary Wool Blankets, extra heavy and large, pair..... 98c \$5.00 California Wool Blankets, extra large size, this sale..... \$1.98 \$7.50 Imperial all pure Australian Wool Blankets, full 10-4..... \$2.98 150 full size 7-lb. Comforts, worth \$1.50 will close at..... 98c
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## A LONG FELT WANT FILLED.

The merchants of the South have felt sorely the need of a live up-to-date Dry Goods Jobbing house, where they could supply their wants as well and as cheap at home as in New York, where they could pick up jobs that would put life in their business. Just such a business we have established at our 5-story brick building, 34 South Pryor street, and the proof how the Southern merchants appreciate our efforts is but to look how we have grown in 9 months--A LEADER AMONG THE SOUTHERN JOBBERS.

## BASS DRY GOODS CO.







## IT WAS NOT SPITE, SAYS THE SEABOARD

The Rate Was Merely a Differential and  
Not a Cut, They Claim.

### WHY THE REDUCTION CAME

It Was Due to the Lack of Through  
Car Service. It Is Said.

### MR. B. A. NEWLAND TELLS OF SITUATION

Declares There Was No Spite or Malice  
in the Move, but That It Was  
Forced by Conditions.

The Seaboard Air-Line people declare there is no malice in the reduction which has been announced by them. The circular of Mr. Anderson was interpreted by some to be spiced with a good amount of spleen, but this is denied by the officials here, and they say that it is simply a matter of difference of opinion and that nothing of the kind was intended.

The situation comes they state through the inability of the Seaboard Air-Line to get the through car service to New Orleans. In order to meet the disparity which comes in the loss of time, as well as the failure to get a through car service, they have made the rates.

They deny that it is their intention to enter into anything like a rate slashing war, and say that the reduction, although it is announced it is subject to change, is to be of a permanent nature unless too big a slice is made below them.

"No," said Mr. B. A. Newland, the district agent, "it was not intended that the letter, or rather the announcement, of the Seaboard Air-Line should have been taken as a spiteful cut. As you will see if you read the letter of Mr. Anderson closely good reasons are given why the reduction should be made. He states that he had made many efforts to get the through car service and that in almost every instance he has been met with a flat refusal. He states that he is forced into this position because of the inability to get the service desired."

"We are not going into any war, as the people think," said Mr. Newland, "unless it becomes necessary. We are going to keep to the rates announced because we think they are the proper differential. No, there is nothing of a spiteful nature about them. We had good reasons for the reduction, and I think the people will agree with us when they take all the reasons into consideration."

As yet the Southern has made no move, and if the officials retain their present attitude, they will take none.

### DR. PURSER HAS THE FEVER.

News Comes That the Baptist Divine  
Is Seriously Ill in New Orleans.

Mr. M. M. Welch received a telegram yesterday announcing that Dr. D. I. Purser, the well-known Baptist minister, had been stricken with yellow fever in New Orleans. The message was from the victim's brother, John F. Purser, and stated that the case was a very serious one.

No preacher in the south is more favorably known or more universally beloved than Dr. D. I. Purser. He has been employed for a number of years by the mission board as pastor of Valance street Baptist church in New Orleans.

When the fever first appeared in New Orleans Dr. Purser was on vacation. Against the protest of friends he deemed it to be his duty to return to New Orleans to where he might assist his brother, Rev. John F. Purser, in nursing and otherwise ministering to their afflicted people. Since his return they have both been constantly engaged in nursing and ministering to the sick, the distressed and the needy.

At the first intimation of his sickness Dr. Purser's wife, who had remained in Alabama, hastened to him and she is now with him in New Orleans.

### JUDGE ANDY'S PROTEGE.

A Little Boy Who Came Into His  
Court.

Yesterday afternoon when the police court adjourned Judge Andy Calhoun was in a reminiscent mood and he looked in his chair and said to the reporter of The Constitution who was present:

"About a year ago a little black-eyed boy stood in this court as a prisoner. He was charged with fighting on the street. He was as smart a looking little fellow as I ever saw. The evidence in the case was that he had given another boy a good thrashing, but had some provocation. When I asked the boy what he had to say, he replied:

"Judge, I am not one of the very bad sort of boys, but I will fight when anybody imposes upon me. I have no home to go to and I have to look out for myself the best I know how. I only make a few dollars a month by selling papers and I hope you won't send me out to that stockade."

"I made the boy wait until court adjourned, and then I questioned him closely about himself. I found that he was having a rough time in life and that he was at heart a good boy. I asked him if I got him a situation if he would work. He replied gladly that he would. I took him to a merchant on Broad street and found him employed at \$9 a month. I told him I would give him a suit of clothes on Christmas day. When Christmas came I ascertained that he was doing well, so well, in fact, that his employer had raised his wages \$5 a month. I gave the boy the clothes and some more things he needed along with them. He is now doing well and I think he will make a man out of himself."

Judge Andy told his pipe, which had come out, and continued reflectively:

"That's what makes me say we ought to have a reformatory. It is the one thing needed, in my honest opinion, in this city. November day it will not be long before such an institution is established."

### Supreme Court of Georgia.

October 15, 1897.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

17. Argument concluded.

18. Withdrawn.

19. Cary Adkins v. state. Argued.

20. Charles Williams v. state. Argued.

21. George Mitchell v. state. Argued.

22. Stephen Giverson v. state. Submitted.

23. Charles Daniel v. state. Submitted.

24. George Rife v. state. Argued.

25. J. M. Reinhardt v. state. Argued.

Adjourning to Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

21. W. M. Bridges v. state. Argued.

22. W. M. Peppers v. state. Submitted.

Adjourning to Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when the Chattahoochee circuit will be taken up for argument.

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

place. The service that may be derived from a stylish black taffeta silk has made them especially suitable to young women, and the prettiest toilettes worn by young women this fall have been black taffeta or velvet of their soberness by a touch of color in the trimming. Dark blue and violet taffets are likewise popular.

For house gowns and dainty home toilettes or tea gowns the Roman striped and plaid silks, so popular for waists, are sold. They are bright and warm looking in their effect, and to be very much seen this season. Several patterns shown for this purpose have a background of black, dark blue, dark green or violet, over which are the brilliant Roman stripes. The bengalines and poplins shown are prettier than ever before, and many of them show in their design the favored Roman stripes and colors.

The moire bengaline is still sold for skirts to be worn with different waists, and are popular in all the autumnal shades. A beautiful dress pattern for a visiting gown seen and much admired is of a silk in the favored jockey club shade, with a broad overwork of black and white.

As usual, the popularity of silk for gowns means the greatest favor for lace, and lace of all varieties will be the popular material for the coming season. A fall of lace will finish the handsome toilettes of wool and silk. Real lace will complete the look of the velvet gown, lace will profusely trim the frocks of rustle silk, and lace in jabots and fichus will soften Madame's home toilettes.

### Engagement of Miss Clark

to Mr. John S. Cohen

Mrs. Mary Lowry Clark has announced the engagement of her daughter Julia to Mr. John S. Cohen, the wedding to occur at the residence of the bride's mother, 333 Peachtree street, the morning of November 11th, at 11 o'clock.

The wedding of these popular young people will be a matter of pleasurable interest throughout the society of the state, since both Miss Clark and Mr. Cohen are widely known and universally popular. Miss Clark is the daughter of the late Robert Clark, who was one of Atlanta's oldest and most highly respected citizens. She is a young woman whose beauty, grace and womanly charms have made her a great favorite in society and since her childhood she has known all the happiness of a luxurious home, and the devotion of a large circle of relatives. In her refined and aristocratic type of loveliness she inherits those qualities that made her mother, as Miss Mary Lowry, a belle and beauty in her day, while her amiability of disposition is manifested in her gentle, womanly manner.

Mr. Cohen, the son of the late Philip Cohen, a wealthy banker and prominent citizen of Augusta, Ga., is one of the most brilliant young men in Georgia. He has for several years been prominently identified

with southern journalism and at present holds a responsible position on the editorial staff of The Atlanta Journal. He possesses the many qualifications that make him a universal favorite among men, and holds an enviable position, both professionally and socially.

The wedding will be a very quiet one, only the immediate relatives of both families to witness the ceremony.

### Harper-McClellan.

The marriage of Miss Walton Harper and Mr. Thomas McClellan will occur Thursday afternoon, November 4th, at 3 o'clock at the First Methodist church. The bride will wear a becoming traveling gown of jockey club blue cloth, tailor made, and a hat to match.

The bridesmaids will wear walking gowns of gray cloth, black plumed hats and carry roses. The attendants will be Miss Angela Otis, maid of honor, and Miss Katherine Norton and Miss Nellie Bowen, bridesmaids.

Miss Harper is a young woman of great attractiveness, combining with the charms of a lovely face a bright mind and lovable disposition. Mr. McClellan is well known and popular in the commercial world, and though his business relations take him to New York much of his time, he has a number of friends in Atlanta.

The wedding trip will be through Florida.

### Romance in This Wedding.

The announcement Thursday of the marriage of Mr. George T. Kendley and Miss Maude Bosterer on the 1st of last September was quite a surprise to their large circle of acquaintances. While their intimate friends anticipated such an event in the near future, the fact that they were already married was known only to a few. It appears that the young couple were apprehensive of the objections of some members of their families, which apprehensions have since proved to be groundless. On this account they decided to quietly marry. Following this plan they left the bride's home on the evening of September 1st, and began their married life in a small apartment in the city. The fact of their marriage to the bride's family. Of course as there had really been no objections to their marriage, they were really surprised when they were informed of the fact of their marriage to the bride's family. Of course as there had really been no objections to their marriage, they were really surprised when they were informed of the fact of their marriage to the bride's family.

A delightful birthday party was given Friday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dobbs to their lovely little daughter, Ethel, at their residence on Highland avenue. The little girl was dressed in a gown of pink silk. Dancing and games were the features of the evening's entertainment, and dainty refreshments added. Those present were: Misses Eva Davis,

Helen Gleason, Ethel Kelly, May Dunlap, Louise Thomas, Bessie Dobbs, Edith Dunlap, Lella Wolff, Louise Peacock, Adelaide Nelson, Jeannette Wey, Claude Patterson, Adelaide Thomson, Masters Ashby Woolf, Harry Saunders, Eugene Kelly, Harold Wey, Philip Wey, Everett Stephens, Eugene Williamson, Gray Carter, Welborn Blacklock, Carey Tragg, Harry Dobbs, Fred Patterson.

Miss Bessie Panchen leaves Monday for New York.

### Social Items.

Mrs. J. K. Otley will visit Nashville next week.

Miss Sallie Maud Jones has returned from Marietta.

Mrs. Joseph Moody has returned from Macon.

Mr. S. M. Schwartz, of New York city, is at the Kimball.

Miss Sarah Hawkes is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Clarence Warren, of Florida, is the guest of Major Warren, at Kirkwood.

Mr. J. W. Goldsmith is improving after being very ill for a week.

Miss Annie and Clara Werner are at the Atlanta Hotel for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cox are spending a few days at their country home.

Mr. H. Gullman, of New York, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Gustie Meriwether, of Social Circle, is the guest of Miss Parker, on Pryor street.

Mrs. Clem Emory and her daughters, of Mrs. H. W. Baldwin at her home on Burney Heights, North Main street. On a level eminence, was a grove of native oaks, stands the stately mansion with its immense white columns, like those of the Parthenon, its porch, halls and rooms all spacious and adapted to the matchless climate of the south. The home of the people of Georgia when it was built before the war.

The Young Matrons' Club of Madison was entertained last Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. H. W. Baldwin at her home on Burney Heights, North Main street. On a level eminence, was a grove of native oaks, stands the stately mansion with its immense white columns, like those of the Parthenon, its porch, halls and rooms all spacious and adapted to the matchless climate of the south. The home of the people of Georgia when it was built before the war.

Dr. Earnest and his daughter, Mrs. Charles Northen, have returned from New York.

Mrs. T. P. Young, of New Orleans, is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Montgomery on Pryor street.

Miss Edna Arnold is in Norfolk, Va., and will be an attendant at the wedding of Miss Morris, of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tidwell have returned from their summer home, "Poplar Grove."

The members of the executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club held an important meeting yesterday morning.

The members of the French Circle held a delightful meeting Friday afternoon at the home of Madame A. J. M. Bizen, at the Grand.

The rehearsals of those to take part in the torchlight procession of the 25th of November and bring together large parties of society people, are very large occasions.

Dr. Katharine R. Collins, after several months' absence, has returned to the city, and has returned and will open an office with Dr. R. K. Kime at 63½ Whitehall street.

The wedding of Mr. Charles Alder of this city, and Miss Amelia Strauss, of Columbus, will take place in the Temple at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, at the home of Mrs. J. M. Bizen, at the Grand.

A large party of his Atlanta friends will accompany Mr. Alder to Columbus.

lumbus, and the wedding will be a brilliant occasion. Miss Strauss is accomplished and beautiful and during a recent visit to Atlanta she made many friends. Mr. Alder has a large circle of friends in the business and social world who will congratulate him upon the happy occasion of his wedding.

Mrs. E. E. Ponder is spending a few days in Nashville.

The Y. L. A. Club will conduct a baby show and candy pull in the hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Many guests will be afforded the little ones in attendance and all are cordially invited.

Miss Frances McWine, a charming brunette of Little Rock, Ark., is the guest of Miss Lena and Ruth McLaughlin, of West End. Miss McWine has a lovely disposition and no doubt her friends of the city will be numbered by the score.

The Nineteenth Century History Club will hold its regular meeting on Wednesday, October 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the residence of Mrs. Vassar Woolley. All members requested to be present.

J. EMMA TULLER, Secretary.

Miss Lily Allen, one of the most charming and talented young ladies of the city, has been elected teacher of music in the high school at Prosperity.

Received notice of election last week and it came as a total surprise to her, as she was in no sense an applicant for the place. She is one of the city's cleverest and most promising musicians. Since early childhood her ability has been manifested and she has successfully filled the position of organist in one of the Atlanta churches.

Her natural gift for music is very great, and her friends predict for her a splendid future. Personally she is exceedingly popular in Atlanta, and her many friends will regret her departure.

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To greet the club and its guests was a charming hostess, Mrs. Baldwin, intelligent and of cordial personality. The literary features of the entertainment were the program of "A Puritan Romance," the second, that of a stanza of poetry recitation, and of recognition to be distinguished. Two prizes were won in these contests; the first, in the authors' game, by Miss Gertrude Douglas; the second, in the stanza of poetry, by Mrs. P. G. Walker.

Musical contributions at intervals during the happy assembly, already exulting in the glow of the lovely Indian summer afternoon, the decorations of autumnal geraniums were greatly admired. The luncheon which culminated the occasion was tempting in variety and daintiness and fully in keeping with the programme of the day. The decorations of autumnal geraniums were greatly admired. The luncheon which culminated the occasion was tempting in variety and daintiness and fully in keeping with the programme of the day.

The club was organized five years ago. Mrs. Baldwin being one of its charter members, since which time none in it has been more esteemed, more socially gifted, more indispensable, and the entertainments at her beautiful home are a real letter days in the memory of the best social element of Madison.

### SAID SHE HAD SMALLPOX.

One Witness Accuses Another of Having the Disease.

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The "doctor" reported the case to the board of health and had the sanitary inspectors coming around the premises of Mary, and this, she said, had caused her to use oaths against the entire neighborhood and was looked up for disorderly conduct. A large number of witnesses were at the trial, and when asked to swear to tell that she was suspected of having the smallpox, every one got as far from her as possible. The case was dismissed, and it was found that she was not sick with anything.

### Fire Engine Strikes a Dray.

About 12 o'clock yesterday, the hose wagon from No. 3 engine house was going to a fire on No. 50 Williams street, it ran into a dray at the corner of Williams and Calhoun streets and knocked the driver, a negro man and woman, out of it. The woman was badly bruised, but sustained no serious injuries. The ambulance was called and she was sent to the hospital, where she was soon attended, and will be out today.

### Judge Andy's Matinee.

Judge Andy's matinee had a short bill yesterday and the show that generally attracts many idlers was of short duration. The greater number of the spectators were drunks and disorderly conduct. A flag in Elbow Bend took place yesterday morning which brought a large number of the denizens of that part of the city to the court. Jennie Wade was beaten on the head by another negro woman, while Mary Allen and Middy Fynn held her. All were fined \$5 and costs. Brown and Mary Whitfield were fined \$10 and costs for disorderly conduct. James Strickland was fined \$5 and costs for helping to break into a house.

### Fulton Colville Is Abroad.

From The Jonesboro, Ga., Enterprise. Hon. Fulton Colville, of Atlanta, who was a visitor in Jonesboro this week, is being prominently mentioned in connection with the next congressional campaign in the fifth district. There are not a few Clayton county people who would be pleased to see this brilliant young Atlantian enter the race and believe he would be successful. Mr. Colville has not yet announced, however, that he will be a candidate.

### A Nestor of the Forest.

From The London Mail. At the Natural History museum in South Kensington there is a section of polished Douglas pine large enough, say, to sit on a round table to seat a dozen persons. Instead of making it an object lesson in botany, the museum authorities have ingeniously chosen it as a medium for the teaching of history. The tree was cut down in 1885, and its age can be inferred from the number of rings which its cross-section discloses this one has been 33 years old in other words, it was born in 1852, and it lived through the most interesting part of English history—from Edward III to Victoria. It is therefore a simple matter to mark different rings with ink, and the names of the events that were happening while they were being born. This is what has been done—from the center of the tree in two directions, right away to the bark. The markings, which are neatly executed in white paint, are very interesting facts. Thus, when this pine was four years old, the battle of Poitiers was fought in 1356; when it was twenty-five Edward III died. It was 119 when Caxton introduced printing, and when Columbus discovered America it was 149. When Shakespeare was born 212 rings had been laid down in its growth. When Raleigh settled Virginia, 464 rings had been laid down in its growth. Fifty years later Sir Isaac Newton was born. When the great fire of London was raging this venerable specimen could boast 24 rings, and eighty more when the battle of Culloden was fought. It had reached the remarkable age of 434 when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. And even then it had a long time yet to live. Evidently there is something to be said for the theory that the more we vegetate the greater are our chances of longevity.

## THE THEATERS

One of the most important theatrical events of the season will be William Gillette's play, "Secret Service," which is to be presented at the Grand next Friday and Saturday for an engagement of three performances, in the same manner as it was seen during its phenomenally successful run of three hundred nights in New York at the Garlick theater, one hundred and fifty nights in Boston at the Boston Museum and for the past five months in London at the Adelphi theater, where it is still running. "Secret Service" is a drama based upon the late civil war. It is like "Held by the Enemy," the first successful play founded on the late unpleasantness, which also came from Mr. Gillette's pen, but it is like its predecessor only in the respect of dealing with incidents of the war of secession; it is infinitely better than "Held by the Enemy" and is in fact, according to the New York critics, Mr. Gillette's masterpiece, and better still, the best American play ever written.

With all that New York, Boston and London has said in "Secret Service's" favor and with the previous great work by William Gillette's credit in "Held by the Enemy," "The Professor," "The Private Secretary," "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" and "Too Much Johnson," it is reasonable to expect a splendid treat in the new play from this author's pen. Charles Frohman has contributed his usual share to the

both these gentlemen have every confidence in the attraction. Pete Baker is entitled to much of the credit for the high standard reached by the Wilber company, for he is a coplan of unusual ability and an untiring worker.

While he is a funmaker of much more than ordinary merit, he has been given a most excellent supporting company by Manager Wilber. The prices during this engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents, and on tomorrow night ladies will be given free admission under the usual conditions.

Continuous performances will be given nightly, as the vaudeville numbers will be presented between acts. This feature proved exceedingly popular during the recent engagement. The Wilber company does not appear Thursday night, owing to the engagement of "A Puritan Romance."

Commencing Monday night, the Baldwin-Melville company will inaugurate the second week of their engagement at the Columbia theater.

Tomorrow night "The Westerner" will be put on and at this performance ladies will be admitted free if with a person holding a paid 30-cent ticket.

Matinees will be given during the week on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Every member of the company is clever



THE TWIN STARS.  
Estelle Clayton and Isabel Evesson.

making of this latest success in supplying a company competent in every part for the completest exposition of the play.

At last the people are to see something new in the way of novel dramatic creation. It is that the new play, "A Puritan Romance," which is a romantic comedy, is the second, that of a stanza of poetry recitation, and of recognition to be distinguished. Two prizes were won in these contests; the first, in the authors' game, by Miss Gertrude Douglas; the second, in the stanza of poetry, by Mrs. P. G. Walker.

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The "doctor" reported the case to the board of health and had the sanitary inspectors coming around the premises of Mary, and this, she said, had caused her to use oaths against the entire neighborhood and was looked up for disorderly conduct. A large number of witnesses were at the trial, and when asked to swear to tell that she was suspected of having the smallpox, every one got as far from her as possible. The case was dismissed, and it was found that she was not sick with anything.

Fire Engine Strikes a Dray. About 12 o'clock yesterday, the hose wagon from No. 3 engine house was going to a fire on No. 50 Williams street,











There is such a sweet, prim, proper air about her, that she is sure to win the might, with a background of vine-leaf cottage, stand for the ideal of one of Tennessee's pastoral heroines. Juliette Nesville is a girl of the type that would make the sance piquante to the Gaiety company. If she wasn't awfully clever herself and didn't amuse and charm one every where, she would be sure to do so by her remembered anyway for the sake of her stunning costumes. The one she wears in the last act is really the most gorgeously beautiful I have ever seen. It is a pale green ballet frock of green satin and such a brilliant! Ordinary emerald green is not a circumstance. Round the skirt is wound a wide, wide snake of gold and silver, and another forms the girdle, and still another winds itself around the very low cut bodice like a bad costume! for the fellows

Four little Consuelos!  
Poor little subjects in a medical university have not been treated any more familiarly than herself. If the communicative individual had added to her article an instantaneous photograph of the duchess in her ornately chased bathtub, the photograph would have looked like that seen on the back of Pasta-Mack boxes—our curiosity would have been completely satisfied, or if we could have a whole curing of the lady's toes, each toe pictured and treated separately. Why that, perhaps, would elate still further its eager readers. The publisher of the *Journal* might make the subject of the duchess's prospects some time ago, and *The Journal*, not to be outdone, serves her up to the public in a position equally interesting, and, perhaps,

as makes life worth living to  
\* MAUDE ANDREWS.  
**WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.**  
Matters of Interest Among the Colored  
People.

The Woman's Club will meet Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Boyington, No. 124 Clark street. A full meeting is requested. Among the other many notable things the club has done is the furnishing of a bed in the sickroom at the Carrie Steel Orphans' home. For this God will bless them for it, indeed a

Interesting Experience of an Indianapolis Gentleman.

# Exhibitio

# n Days

The George  
There have be  
developments du



the attention of congress has been called to it. The time is now ripe for complete organization in the several states of the United States. We, therefore, call upon and request our people in every state in the union to call meetings and organize aux-

Its erection is to be celebrated one week from tomorrow and on the following day. Ten years before Washington Irving died and was buried within the inclosure a little way up the hill, the chapel became

Office Stationery  
Of every description at John M. Miller's.  
29 Marietta street. feb19-19

(Via W. and A. P. R. to Marietta.)

FROM	To	Time
Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	7:30 pm

1 Daily. 1 Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Chicago plan  
passing, is h

a man of the strength of a man whose record of honor. When he denounced at Chicago he indorsed the idea of saying what was true.

But Mr. Gordon said that from the fact that the east and west are, in the entire country, on the Chicago platform on equal terms, which is the basis of the success of the platform in that platform, and the platform, may be, that these Mr. Goodpudates.

If there is a platform, it was that the complete equality before the establishment, a conservatively financial of the That was the issue of the nation declares that the Chicago of the Chicago, he means that he was called on generally called.

Where is Mr. Gordon's financial question for publication the water, but this intervention of the Law, of the States in the Chicago at the "Are you a clares: "I am no more I am of gold of barbarians am a government in the Money Bank the government, according to would insure the currency.

So you see he, he is not Chicago place passing, is



# FOR CONTROL OF GREATER NEW YORK

The Situation in the Metropolis as It Appears to an Outsider—VanWyck Almost Certain To Win, but Low Is Looming Up.

Citizens' Union Candidate a Dangerous Quantity—No Question of the Tammany Ticket Representing the Genuine Democracy.

By Jos. Ohl.

New York, October 15.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—The man who is elected mayor of Greater New York has Seth Low to beat.

There is but one of the four candidates for the place who can beat Low, and that is Robert A. Van Wyck. The indications are that he will do so.

There is no doubt that the Tammany ticket has been growing steadily stronger from the day it was nominated. But it is anybody's race just at present. That is as between Van Wyck and Low. Whether George will have more votes than Tracy or Tracy will pass under the wire ahead of George is equally uncertain, but it is hardly possible that either will be close to the two leaders.

Low has grown just as Tammany has grown. The other two candidates have grown weaker and are growing weaker each day.

The situation in New York right now is highly interesting. There is politics everywhere—nothing but politics. You can scarcely get a business man to talk business, and when the New York business man gets to that stage you know that something has happened. The talk is all of the great political struggle which is to find its consummation the first week in November.

The George Democratic Pretense.

There have been some very interesting developments during the past few days. Notable among these is what might be termed the throwing off of all democratic pretense on the part of Henry George and the men who are handling his campaign.

It was but a few days ago that George, in making his platform, declared with a great flourish of trumpets that he "indorsed the Chicago platform," and immediately the very shrewd political manipulator who is the real backbone of the George campaign began making a play to secure from democratic leaders throughout the country an indorsement of the George movement as being democratic. A few people were caught by the representations of the George people that their candidate stood squarely on the Chicago platform, and the result was that some eminently sincere democrats were not familiar with the situation did go on record as saying that they thought George should be recognized as the democratic candidate in preference to Van Wyck, the nominee of the regular city democracy. They raised against Van Wyck the old cry of "Tammanyism" and endeavored to create a rift against him that the convention which named him confined its declarations to purely local issues.

Had these very sincere gentlemen been on the ground they would not have been caught in any such trap. Later developments have shown that the declaration in favor of the Chicago platform was made simply and solely with a view to catching votes.

One of the first organizations to give its support to Henry George was the Democratic Alliance. The Alliance cuts a very small figure, but its declaration in favor of silver was sincere; the declaration of everybody else connected with the George movement has not been sincere, but has been made just as the declarations of other politicians at other times and in other places have been made—for the purpose of fooling the people.

Mr. George's Point of View.

I am not charging duplicity against Henry George. I firmly believe that he is incapable of unfair dealing of any kind. He is a man of honesty and integrity, a man of strength in the maintenance of his views, a man whose whole life shows an unbroken record of honesty, integrity and sincerity.

When he declared in the platform he said: "I indorse the Chicago platform," and he indorsed the democratic platform enunciated at Chicago as he believed that he was saying what was absolutely true.

But Mr. George sees the democratic platform from a standpoint entirely different from that of the democrats of the south and west and, indeed, the democrats of the entire country. Mr. George takes the Chicago platform only as a declaration in general for the rights of the people—which it undoubtedly is; but with the democrats of the country there are two plank in that platform which outweigh all others and compared with which all else in the platform, however good doctrine it may be, dwells into insignificance, and these Mr. George not only ignores but repudiates.

If there is one thing which the Chicago platform meant above all other things it was that the democratic party believes in the complete restoration of silver to the equality before the law with gold and the establishment, through such restoration, of a conservative system of bimetalism as the financial policy of this government. That was, of course, the overwhelming issue of the last campaign, and when a man declares that he believes in the principles of the Chicago platform, he means primarily that he indorses the financial plank; he means that he is a bimetalist or, as he was called during the campaign and is generally called now, a silver man.

Where Henry George Stands.

Mr. George gave forth his views on the financial situation in an interview intended for publication only on the other side of the water, but by which he stands. In this interview, which was with Maurice Low, of the London Chronicle, he repudiates in strong terms this feature of the Chicago platform. In reply to a question, "Are you a silver man?" Mr. George declared:

"I am no more an advocate of silver than I am of gold. Both in my opinion are relics of a barbarism. Both are unnecessary. I am a greenbacker. I believe that the government should issue the credit of the country under restrictions and in such a way as to maintain stability and safety in the currency system."

So you see whatever else Mr. George may be he is not a democrat according to the Chicago platform. Nor, it may be said in passing, is he a democrat according to any

other platform which the party ever enunciated?

Off on Tariff, Too.

Mr. George is just as far away from the democratic party on the tariff question as he is on money.

On the issue of the tariff, which has in the past been the dividing line between the parties, the democrats have always stood for a tariff for revenue. No matter what the expression used, the principle has at all times been that, in view of the fact that it is necessary to raise a vast sum of money to support the government, it is best to raise this through the custom houses, and therefore the democratic party has always declared for a revenue tariff in contradistinction to the republican declaration in favor of a tariff system whose purpose is the giving of special privileges under the guise of "protection" to especially privileged interests. The democratic party has never declared itself in favor of a free trade policy, carrying with it the necessity of direct taxation for the support of the government.

But what is Mr. George's position. Here it is in his own words:

"I am an absolute free trader; not a free trader as they understand it in England, but for trade so free that there would not be a single custom house. I believe in free trade because I believe in removing all possible restrictions; because I believe the people of New York and the people of New Jersey ought to be permitted to trade freely and with as little interference as possible. I believe in free trade because I believe that the people of one country may retain their kings or presidents; that is merely a local self-government, but the whole world should be free to trade, and when that comes it will be better for the whole world. It will be better for all men. There is enough and plenty for all, only artificial restrictions should be removed. Protection, I believe to be a relic of barbarism, and as tending to create class distinctions which are incompatible with genuine republicanism."

A Democrat in Name Only.

Whatever may be the wisdom or unwisdom of Mr. George's position on the tariff, there is no question that in his declaration he is directly repudiates the Chicago platform. He is repudiating the platform of the rest of that platform may meet his approval will matter very little to the democrats of the country. Certainly if he were to indorse each remaining plank in the most specific language it would be very difficult to make the democrats of Georgia or of Missouri or of California or of New Hampshire believe that a man who repudiates the party's position on the financial question and upon the tariff question can have many claims to democracy.

I will hereafter give you some further facts about the George campaign and the indorsement of the Chicago platform. I emphasize what I have said about the "democratic" character of Mr. George's standing in this contest. There was even before the interview from which I have quoted sufficient to show, even to the most prejudiced mind, that Mr. George had no right in the world to make himself being the democratic candidate. This interview demonstrates that he is not only not the democratic candidate, but that he is not even a democrat.

Tammany Represents Straight Democracy.

There is no question that the Tammany nominations are the straight democratic nominations. There has never been any question of Tammany's democracy. What ever the big society may be it is local, and the big society may be in a sense a close corporation, it is unquestionably democratic. Under its leadership and through delegates chosen at democratic primaries, the democrats of New York have named a ticket in which its bitterest enemies have not been able to find a flaw.

When the first nominations were made there was a disposition to criticize the selection of Judge Van Wyck, who had not held the position in the public eye for some of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the office had held. It was contended that the nomination was purely Tammany nomination, and that Judge Van Wyck was neither stronger nor weaker than Tammany.

In a sense, this is true, and yet there were considerations pointing to the wisdom of the nomination of Judge Van Wyck which the outside world did not at first appreciate. One of these was that Judge Van Wyck, perhaps, the best man on whom to unite the democrats of New York and Brooklyn from the fact that the judge's brother, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, is both an able jurist and an exceedingly popular man in that portion of the metropolis which lies across the big bridge, and the nomination was sure to meet the approval of the Brooklyn democrats whose wishes it was necessary to consider. This was one reason, but undoubtedly the chief reasons for the nomination were that the nominee is himself an exceedingly popular man, and that he has never been any question of his fealty to the democratic ticket. As I have said, the wisdom of the selection is apparent in the steady and substantial growth of the ticket.

County Ticket Particularly Strong.

Under the charter of the Greater New York, the city elects but three officers for the enlarged commonwealth. These are the mayor, the comptroller and the president of the council. The different boroughs have what are practically county organizations. The democrats have made nominations for mayor, comptroller and president of the council, who are to be elected for in all of the boroughs, but each borough has its own county ticket.

The selection of the candidates for these county tickets seems to have been wisely made all along the line. This is particularly true of the selections made by the democrats for the borough of Manhattan, which means New York city as we have known it. Dunn, the nominee for sheriff, is one of the most popular men in the big city, and his nomination has created much enthusiasm among the democratic masses.

The other nominees are uniformly good, including as they do William Schermer, who is very strong among the Germans, and who was earnestly indorsed for the mayorality nomination; Colonel Gardner, who is the nominee for district attorney; Judge Van Brunt and Corporation Counsel Scott, the nominees for the supreme bench. As the business of the city is so important, the stock exchange, who is the nominee for the president of the borough, and Isaac Fromme, the nominee for register.

There is no question that the county nominations have strengthened the ticket as a whole. There is no man on it who has been a target for the abuse of Tammany's enemies in the past, or who can be made such a target now.

Low's Growth a Menace to Democracy.

At the present writing the democrats have the best chance to carry the election, though their victory is by no means certain. John Sheehan, the Tammany leader, is disposed to take a decidedly pessimistic view of the situation. In talking with me yesterday at Tammany hall he said: "We will poll as many votes as all the rest of them put together." But John doesn't believe that, though he would like to very much. The reason for his uncertainty and the uncertainty which the Tammany leaders all acknowledge, though not in public, is the surprising growth in some quarters of the Low boom.

When the campaign first opened it was logically at least, a contest between the democratic party through its regular organization, of which Tammany is the center, and the republican party, through its regular organization dominated by Seymour Platt. In such a contest the democrats would have had a walkover, for the city is normally democratic by from 50,000 majority up. The injection of the two independent candidates into the contest has not only undermined the democrats, but has changed the whole complexion of the campaign.

At first there was a disposition to laugh at the Low boom and the "amateur politicians," as the republican chairman Quigg puts it, who had in charge. But as it continued to grow the organization republicans have been compelled to train all their batteries upon it.

Republican Attack Has Helped Low.

Instead of hurting, this warfare seems to have helped the candidacy of the republican who persists in believing that there is no occasion to ring national issues into this purely local contest. The elements which put Strong into the mayor's chair were very largely republican, and many of these have gone to Low. Of course he is the logical candidate of the so-called "good government" and "reform" movements, which carry with them a great portion of the independent vote. He was elected mayor of Brooklyn in similar issues, and Mayor Strong has indorsed him and the Citizens' Union, which was the chief factor back of Strong, was responsible for bringing Low into the field.

That is, there were two factors chiefly responsible for this: One of them the Union, the other the Citizens' Union. No doubt that the Columbia college president is highly ambitious—no doubt that he sees visions of the white house in his political dreams. He wants to be mayor in the hope that it will mean for him something greater in the end.

Low has split the republican party in the borough of Manhattan so that there is every reason to believe he is even now swinging the bigger end; over in Brooklyn the Low boom has assumed such proportions that it is doubtful if many republicans are left to vote for Tracy when election day comes.

So great, indeed, has been this slump in the big borough over the river that many political prophets have believed that Platt could not stand the pressure and would be forced, in self-defense, to withdraw. This explains why so many boys made during the past few days were counted on the republican side. They are many of the money placed on Tammany during the past week has had that condition attached to it. The belief of the men who placed the money was that if Tracy should be withdrawn, enough of his votes would go to Low to insure the latter's election.

Platt Will Fight to the End.

While there never has been any reason to believe that Platt would show the white feather, there is reason to believe that many men who would otherwise have voted for the regular organization nominee, are going to vote for Low, believing that Tracy has no chance whatever to be elected. They are men who want to get on the winning side. There are many evidences of this feeling, particularly in Brooklyn, where Low is naturally strong. He is a native of that City of Trolley, has been mayor and has unquestioned personal popularity among the republicans, who think he should have been the regular republican nominee. "There are many evidences of this feeling, particularly in Brooklyn, where Low is naturally strong. He is a native of that City of Trolley, has been mayor and has unquestioned personal popularity among the republicans, who think he should have been the regular republican nominee. "There are many evidences of this feeling, particularly in Brooklyn, where Low is naturally strong. 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## Dress Goods.

All-wool 36-inch Suiting, in checks and shot effects...25c a yard

All-wool 36-inch Dress Flannels, cloth finish, extra value...25c a yard

All-wool 36-inch Imported Serges fine twill, all colors...25c a yard

45-inch Cashmere, heavy weight, fine, smooth twill, fully worth 40c...25c a yard

42-inch Novelty Suiting, ten different styles, elegant new effects...25c a yard

27-inch double-fold, half wool Cashmeres, all colors and black...10c a yard

27-inch double-fold, half wool Novelty Suitings...10c a yard

## Silks and Velvets.

All Silk Black Brocade Taffeta Silk, new designs...49c a yard

All Silk Changeable Brocade Taffeta Silk, all the new shadings...59c a yard

All Silk Velvet, in all the new colors, \$1.25 value...89c a yard

Fine Black Silk Velvet, very heavy, elegant lustre, \$1.50 kind...98c a yard

## Dress Trimmings.

## BRAIDS, JETS.

If there is anything you want new it's the trimming on your dress. No chance to get anything old here.

Jet Passementerie, 5c to 50c a yard

Silk Braid... 5c to 50c a yard

Worsted and Mohair Braids, 3c to 8c a yard

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St

## Linings.

This department is complete. Everything that is new and used this season you will find here at less price than elsewhere.

Rome Kid Cambrics, 27c a yard

36-inch Selcia fine Twill, all colors...7c a yard

36-inch Percale, fine quality, any color...10c a yard

27 inch Taffeta Rustle Lining, 5c a yard

Collar Canvas, good quality, 15c a yard

Crackle Sicilian, moire effect, 8c a yard

Black, drab or white Crinoline, 5c a yard

## Flannels.

You will find here anything you want in red, white, gray or navy Flannels at prices to please.

Plain Red Flannel, all wool, 10c a yard

Twilled Red Flannel, all wool, 12c a yard

Gray Twilled Flannel, for Skirts, 12c a yard

Plain White Flannel...15c a yard

## Ribbons.

All Silk Baby Ribbon, any color, 1c a yard

25 pieces Moire and Roman striped Ribbon, 4 inches wide, 10c a yard

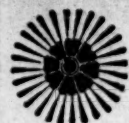
50 pieces all Silk Satin Ribbon, 2 inches wide, any color...8c a yard

25 pieces Roman Striped and Plaid all Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 29c a yard

10 pieces all Silk Black Satin-edge Gros Grain Ribbon, No. 12, 10c a yard

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St



## GALPHIN'S

18 WEST MITCHELL ST

## FACING

...BROAD...

## THE ONE PRICE, PLAIN FIGURES, CASH

DRY GOODS AND SHOE STORE

No matter what price you see elsewhere, remember you can get it for less here. No chance to get old goods put off on you. Our stock is entirely new from one end to the other.

## Table Linen.

Loom Damask, full width, good weight...29c a yard

Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors, full width...15c a yard

All Linen Check Doilies...25c a dozen

All Linen Damask Doilies, n.c. borders...60c a dozen

## Towels and Crash.

Many things in this department you will have to see to appreciate how cheap they are.

50 doz. All Linen Bleached Towels, knotted fringe, 24x48 inches...25c each

25 dozen extra large Turkish Bath Towels...10c each

10 pieces all Linen Checked Grass Toweling...10c a yard

10 pieces Cotton Twill Toweling...5c a yard

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St.

## Domestics.

1 case yard wide Bleached Cotton, soft finish...3 7-8c a yard

1 bale Fine Sea Island, better than the usual 5c kind...3 7-8c a yard

1 bale Fine, Smooth, Heavy Sheet, bolt, bale or yard, 4 7-8c a yard

1 case 10-4 Brown Sheetings, fine, smooth quality, 15c value, 9 7-8c a yard

1 case extra heavy Cotton Flannel, yard, piece or case...4 7-8c a yard

1 case Unbleached Cotton Flannel, the best weight and fleece you ever saw at the price...10c a yard

10 pieces A. C. A. Feather Ticking...10c a yard

10 pieces Mattress Ticking...5c a yard

25 bales Nice White Cotton Batching, regular size packages...5c a package

25 pieces Roman Striped and Plaid Sea Island Percales, regular 12 1/2c quality...10c a yard

## Notions.

100 packages Adamantine Pins, 1c a paper.

10 gross Patent Hooks and Eyes, 2 1/2c a card.

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St.

## Hosiery.

50 dozen Men's Black, Tan or Gray Mixed Half Hose, 5c a pair

50 dozen Misses' and Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, extra long...5c a pair

100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black or Tan Seamless Hose, fine gauge, good weight...10c a pair

25 dozen Men's Fast Black or Tan Imported Half Hose, worth 25c...19c a pair

125 dozen Ladies' Fine Imported Fast Black or Tan Hose, fully worth 35c...23c a pair

50 dozen Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Thread Hose, full regular, 40 gauge, double heel and sole, worth 50c...25c a pair

50 dozen Misses' Fine Ribbed Hose, full regular made, double heel, sole and knee, the best school stockings made, 35c value...23c a pair

## Corsets.

25 dozen Ladies' 5-hook long waisted Corsets...25c each

25 dozen Ladies' R. and G. Corsets, White or Gray; none better for the price...49c each

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St.

## Underwear.

You will find here full assortments of everything usually wanted for ladies, men and children.

Ladies' white cotton Vest, well made, good weight, long sleeves, 15c each

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vest and Pants, white, tan or natural, 23c each

Ladies' White Australian lamb's wool Jersey Ribbed Vest and Pants, full worth \$1.00...49c each

Ladies' Oneita Union Suits, natural or white, fine wool, \$1.25 Sult

Children's Jersey Ribbed Union Suits, extra well made...48c a Sult

Men's extra heavy white or grey Undershirts...23c each

Men's fine Camel's hair or natural Shirts and Drawers, satin faced, worth double...50c each

Men's extra heavy wool Shirts and Drawers, natural or tan, 39c each

Men's best Drill Drawers 25c pair

Wright's patent Jersey Ribbed, fleeced Shirts and Drawers, 75c each

Boy's natural grey Vest, well made, wool...48c each

## Umbrellas.

25 dozen ladies' and gents' fast black Umbrellas, some of them have steel rods...49c each

50 dozen ladies', misses' and men's silk serge, Paragon frame, new handles, an excellent Umbrella...98c each

## Gloves.

10 dozen ladies' fine Kid Gloves, tan and black...75c a pair

5 dozen ladies' Kid Gauntlets, regular \$1 glove...49c a pair

10 dozen ladies' black Jersey Gloves, all wool...12c a pair

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St

## GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Anything you want, when you want it, for less Price than you pay elsewhere.

All Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, full width, extra long...15c each

All Silk Tecks, full assortment of newest patterns...15c each

All Silk Imperials, very full made, all the newest designs...49c each

Linen Collars, the best in Atlanta, for...10c each

Celluloid Collars, 50 dozen of them for tomorrow's selling...1c each

Celluloid Cuff; you know they are worth 25c; tomorrow...5c a pair

## Shoes.

5 Cases Ladies' Chocolate Cloth Top Lace Shoes, worth \$3.50 in any store, special Saturday...\$1.98 a pair

144 Pair Children's Genuine Gondola Stock Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, warranted solid leather...49c a pair

360 Pairs Ladies' Genuine Gondola Tip Shoes, lace or button, coin pat. kid toes, \$2 value...\$1.25 a pair

144 Pairs Men's Satin Calf Lace or Congress Shoes, all solid leather...98c a pair

Men's Genuine Calf Goodyear Welt Shoes, Bal. or Congress, any wanted shape, wear warranted...\$2.50 a pair

180 Pairs Ladies' Genuine Gondola Goodyear Welt Shoes, nothing like them in the South for less than \$2...\$1.23 a pair

## Capes.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, braided collars...39c each

Ladies' Black Beaver Capes, braided and fur trimmed...\$1.98

Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, full sweep, Thibet fur trimmed...\$2.48

Ladies' Fine Silk Plush Capes, 27 inches long, full sweep, elegantly braided, worth \$15...\$9.98

Ladies' Fine all Silk Brocade Skirts, tailor made...\$4.98

## GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell St

M. THE TWO

BY CHARLES

"Companies D. A. from the regiment, distant, of five or six positions covering the road and the Green in force they will hold out as long as possible, by seniority, so read the general hour after receiving were on the march into two separate miles apart."

THE

force was to be killed from the coast, securing information left wing.

It had been months that the D. and Capital, bitter enemies, 20 miles apart, of each other, been a great capital in each of them, back to the d. both loved the but beyond the and defeat he above that of

The feud in the leaders, great and covates, and not much in. They would not on this day be circumstances were ample and the compass, regiment, what and said. It is a copy of it in command of

"I do, sir."

"Then I shall full obedience, dodging or on your men ran back. The judge my company."

"Captain Hall, saluted, 'I have company G. I wounded at M. first company the field."

"Perhaps you must be held."

If you are a studied trait would have p his subordi back. The ju while he turns within him and his life to a controlled in

Company G. the mouth of really the no Bulker's dis that no bod through it.

road over v and their mus

"Damn him, ny, but I'd the last man main as he away. He is to support the hottest ap and other

I have him. Company's time to divi rills who v and there, which one he wounded. N driven in the were rolled-

the men in corporal of Gap a hund as they roo vates said:

"Look he that round in they expect

he fight. I Yes, that we are, too to hold

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Continued from Nineteenth Page.

George movement is cutting into the democratic strength."

I asked Mr. Sheehan about the reports which indicate bad feeling between himself and Mr. Croker.

"There is absolutely no truth in those reports," said he, speaking very emphatically. The Tammany leader is a man of policy, and however bitterly he may have felt what his friends consider Mr. Croker's unwarranted interference, he would not, of course, acknowledge that any such feeling existed; and, indeed, I am impressed with the belief that so far as Sheehan, himself, is concerned, there is no such feeling, and that the two men are working together in perfect harmony.

"So far as our ticket is concerned," he went on, "I believe we will poll as many votes as all the other tickets combined. Now, I know that sounds like a rash prediction to make, but we have every reason to believe that the facts warrant our claims of certain victory. We know this: The city is normally democratic by a large majority, the democratic organization here and in the other boroughs was never in better shape, our ticket has grown steadily with the people, our own men have entered into the campaign with the greatest enthusiasm and we are going to have the benefit that naturally goes to the ticket, which everybody believes is going to be successful. You know that is an important factor in making majorities. We believe that we are going to have an old-time democratic victory, and that is a sufficient prediction for me to make."

## Grant at Van Wyck's Headquarters.

The democratic headquarters are of course at Tammany hall, on Fourteenth street, and if one is to judge from the crowds of workers and the exterior evidences of enthusiasm, democratic chances are certainly the best. Judge Van Wyck has personal headquarters at the Hotel Marlborough, on Broadway at Twenty-third street, and here, too, there is to be found the same evidence of enthusiasm that manifest themselves at Tammany hall.

Ex-Mayor Hugh Grant, one of the most popular democrats who ever held office in New York and one of the ablest politicians, has taken personal charge of Judge Van Wyck's campaign. He is to be found at the Marlborough at all times and has entered into the campaign with as much enthusiasm as he could possibly have ever entered into one of his own. Judge Van Wyck himself is there a good deal of his time, though his court is now in session and he is kept busy part of the time there.

The judge is short in stature and exceedingly democratic in his manner and bearing. In fact, he is "one of the boys." There is probably no man in New York who is better known about the hotels, the clubs and the places where gentlemen congregate than the man who, before his elevation to the bench, was universally known as "Bobby" Van Wyck. He is "Bobby" still to a great many people, and as one of the leading newspapers of New York explained to me, "he is one of the most popular men in New York, and his popularity is not of that character which has had to depend upon the newspapers for its creation. He is not a Tom Ochiltree, nor does he belong to that class who, like Ochiltree and a lot of others, have obtained prominence only through the aid of friendly newspaper men. You know there are a lot of those. Van Wyck has made his own popularity

by being a genuinely whole-souled fellow. I believe he knows personally a hundred thousand people in the city of New York, and he is going to get many a vote just on this account."

## Why Tammany Talks Tracy.

You will see a lot of quotations from Tammany leaders to the effect that the race is between Van Wyck and Tracy.

These gentlemen are just now busily engaged in magnifying the Tracy campaign for the very practical purpose of preventing, if possible, the republican slump to Low, which they regard as the one dangerous possibility in this campaign. The fact is as I have stated it: their chief fear is of Low.

The Brooklyn situation is the uncertain quantity with which they have to deal. Low was elected mayor of Brooklyn by republicans and independents at one time, and they fear his strength with the republicans over there now. There is not much chance of his cutting into the democratic strength. The county ticket which the McLaughlin people have put out is an excellent one, and there are no evidences of any defection to George. If there are any, these will, it is expected, be more than offset by accessions from certain independent elements. This expectation is based, principally, upon the belief that the Germans of Brooklyn are going to support Van Wyck. Low's term as mayor over there developed a certain amount of the phariseism which seems the necessary accompaniment of so-called "reform" administrations, and there was much of the restriction of personal liberty which the Germans bitterly resent. Many of the German societies have declared for Van Wyck as a consequence of their experience under Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, and the Germans are strong.

So the democratic situation in Brooklyn may fairly be said to be about normal. However, things have not been going as well over there of late years as the democrats might wish. Kings county went republican in the last campaign by something like thirty-five thousand, and if Low does as his managers expect—if he gets half the votes polled in Brooklyn, or approximately half of them—he may offset the democratic advantage over here in the city proper.

At Twenty-third Street Headquarters. The Citizens' Union people are full of enthusiasm. Their headquarters are on Twenty-third street, just off Broadway, and almost adjoin the republican headquarters in charge of Congressman Quigg. As compared with the Citizens' Union, the republican headquarters are deadly dull, but there is an air about the parlors over which the exuberant Mr. Quigg presides which is lacking in the headquarters of the union. Quigg calls his neighbors "amateurs" and there is a sneer in his accent; Chairman Reynolds and the many other leaders about the union refer contemptuously to the "buddies" next door, and there is no love lost between the two wings of republicanism.

There is an air of practicality about the Tracy headquarters which is missing in the home of the Low men. You are impressed in the latter place with the idea that every man believes himself a leader and that there are no privates in the ranks. However, there is great enthusiasm. Reynolds and his co-workers believe that Seth Low is going to be mayor. They have, however, allowed themselves to be led into fighting Platt and the regulars, though

they know that Tammany is the element which they will have to defeat, and that he is either an anarchist or a socialist. The people know better, because they have read his works and they know his views. "But the politicians seem to think that there is no such demand for his candidacy as there was in 1886."

"The conditions," said Mr. George, "are very much the same. The politicians, you know, said he wouldn't get more than 5,000 votes when he ran before. He got 18,000. They are conceding him 60,000 now, and we believe that he will poll enough to be elected. We are making no predictions as to figures, but we do believe he will be the next mayor of New York."

Which is a very wise declaration on the part of the son-wiser, indeed, than that of the father, who has made some admissions which are impolitic, to say the least. If Mr. George is to get any considerable number of votes he must get them from democrats. He must get them from men who are against the republicanism of Seth Low, as well as against the republicanism of General Tracy, and they must be men who are opposed to the "reform" as embodied in Low and which has had such practical test under Strong.

And yet Henry George, in an interview, declares: "If Mr. Low should be elected I shall be content."

And further on in the same interview he declares: "If the people shall choose Mr. Low to be their mayor, I shall feel that I have really won the victory."

There is not much likelihood of getting democratic votes away from Tammany with any such declarations as those. If, in view of these declarations, his democracy is doubted, can Mr. George object? Elliott Danforth's Strong Indorsement. Just one word more on the subject of the regularity of Tammany from a democratic standpoint.

Prominent democrats from all over the country have promptly come to the front in indorsements of the Tammany position. A long list of these could be furnished, but it is not at all necessary, for I imagine that there is no real question in the mind of any democrat on this point. It is well to mention, however, that Elliott Danforth, chairman of the state democratic ticket of New York last year, and who is as close to Bryan as any other man, has given to the Tammany ticket his hearty, enthusiastic and unqualified support. Chairman Danforth testifies, in as strong language as any man could, to the regularity of the democratic ticket; and both because of his position in the party organization and of his personal relations with the man who was, and will be, the party's candidate for the presidency, no other testimony on this







# TRAVERS MATHEW

Yesterday Closed a Week of a Successful Bear Campaign

## EXPERTS WATCHING STOCKS

### Reactionary Tendency Has Continued About a Month; About Half of Four Months' Rise Lost.

New York, October 16.—There was nothing to indicate any great extension of short contracts in today's market, such as is very often customary at the close of a week of a bear campaign. The day's market showed a strong reaction during the early part of the day's trading, but the fluctuations were very narrow and the close was at small declines from the best. These were in sympathy with a break of a point in Chicago Gas, which was the most striking demonstration by the bears during the day. Both parties in the market seemed equally apprehensive. There was no buying in the two leading specialties—Chicago Gas and Sugar—the former equally attributed to a purpose of inside interest and the latter to a maneuver to support the shorts. Missouri Pacific was offered to some extent in sympathy with the drive against Manhattan. The day's close was a decided depression on account of the expressed criticisms of the minimum bid agreed to by the government for the satisfaction of its claim and agreement to the foreclosure sale, which was a buyer on balance today to a small extent, and afforded some support to the market. None of the leading stocks showed important changes, but most of these are gains. Experts have been watching the market now for signs that it has turned upward again. Such a process has apparently been inaugurated during the week, but the upward course came to a stop with the closing of short contracts, and the reaction resumed its sway. The market has been dominated by the main drive about a month and the average decline in that time is about half as much as was the rise in the previous month. The market has been dominated by the main drive about a month and the average decline in that time is about half as much as was the rise in the previous month. The market has been dominated by the main drive about a month and the average decline in that time is about half as much as was the rise in the previous month.

# A DISASTROUS WEEK

Cotton During the Past Week Shows a Sharp Decline

## DUE TO SPINNERS' APATHY

### Believe in the Large Crop Estimates and Are Buying Sparingly.

The following were the official closing quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named: Atlanta—Quiet; middling 35c. New Orleans—Quiet; middling 35c. Savannah—Quiet; middling 35c. Galveston—Quiet; middling 35c. Norfolk—Nominal; middling 35c. Mobile—Quiet; middling 35c. Memphis—Quiet; middling 35c. Augusta—Quiet; middling 35c. Charleston—Quiet; middling 35c. Houston—Quiet; middling 35c. The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

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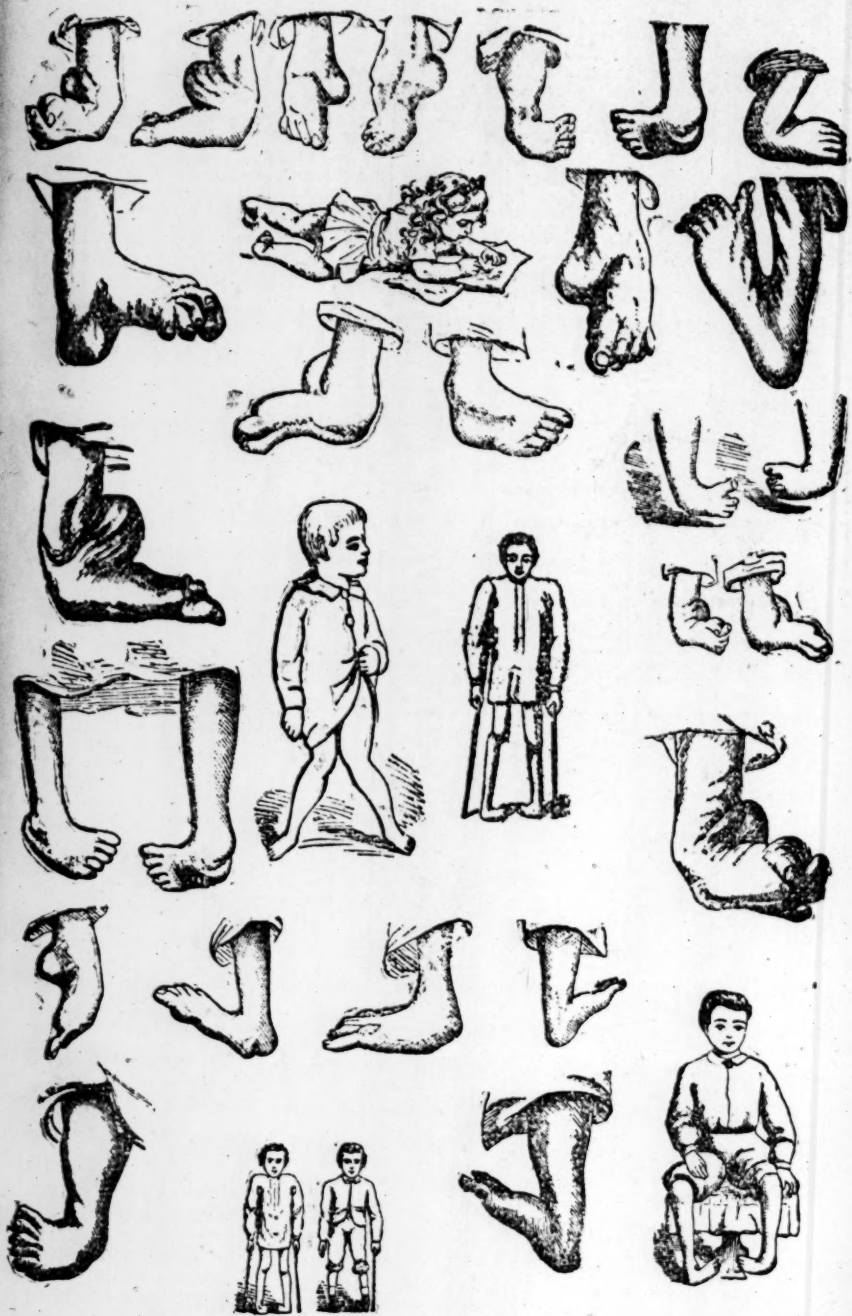


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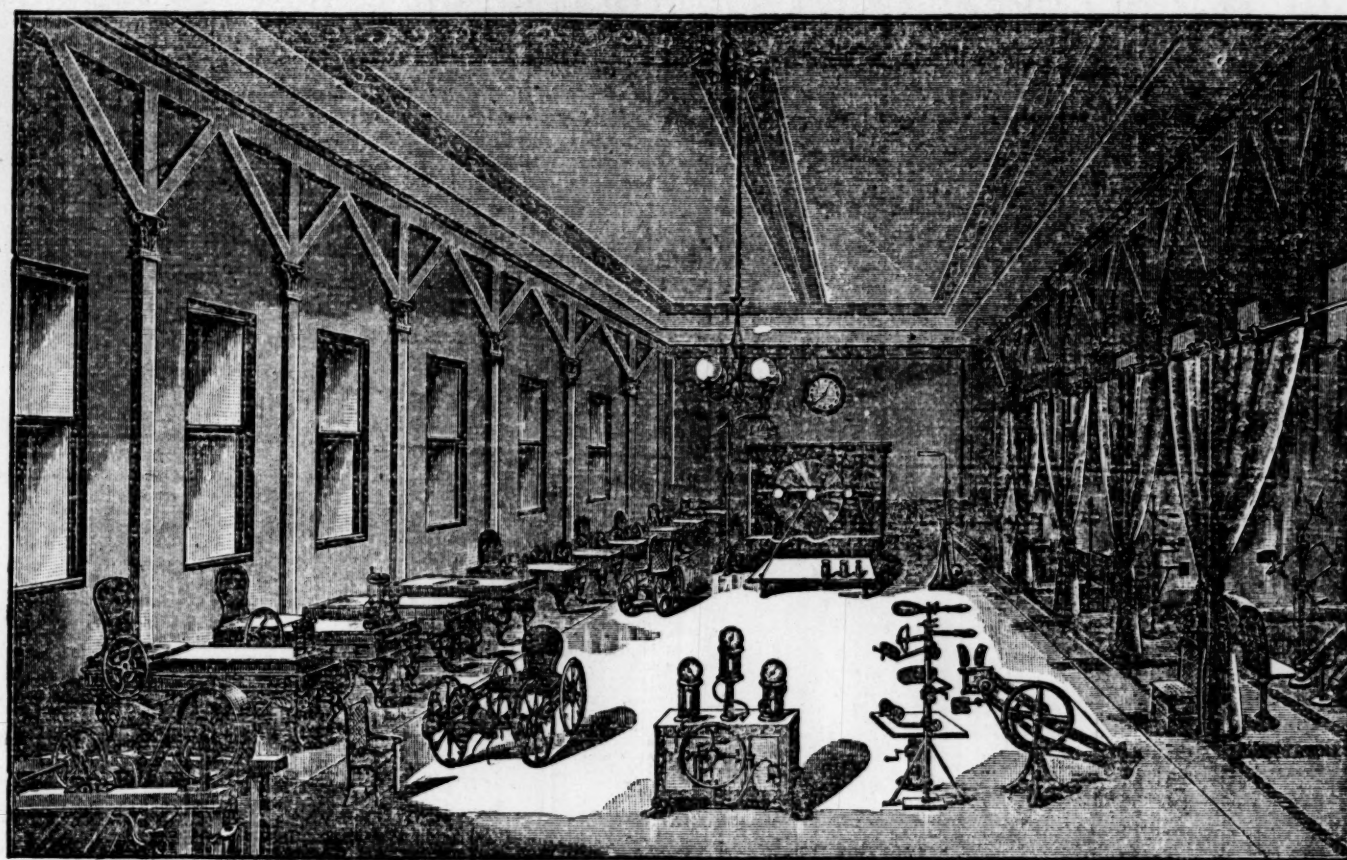
## National Surgical Institute and Sanatorium, 70, 72, 74, South Pryor St.

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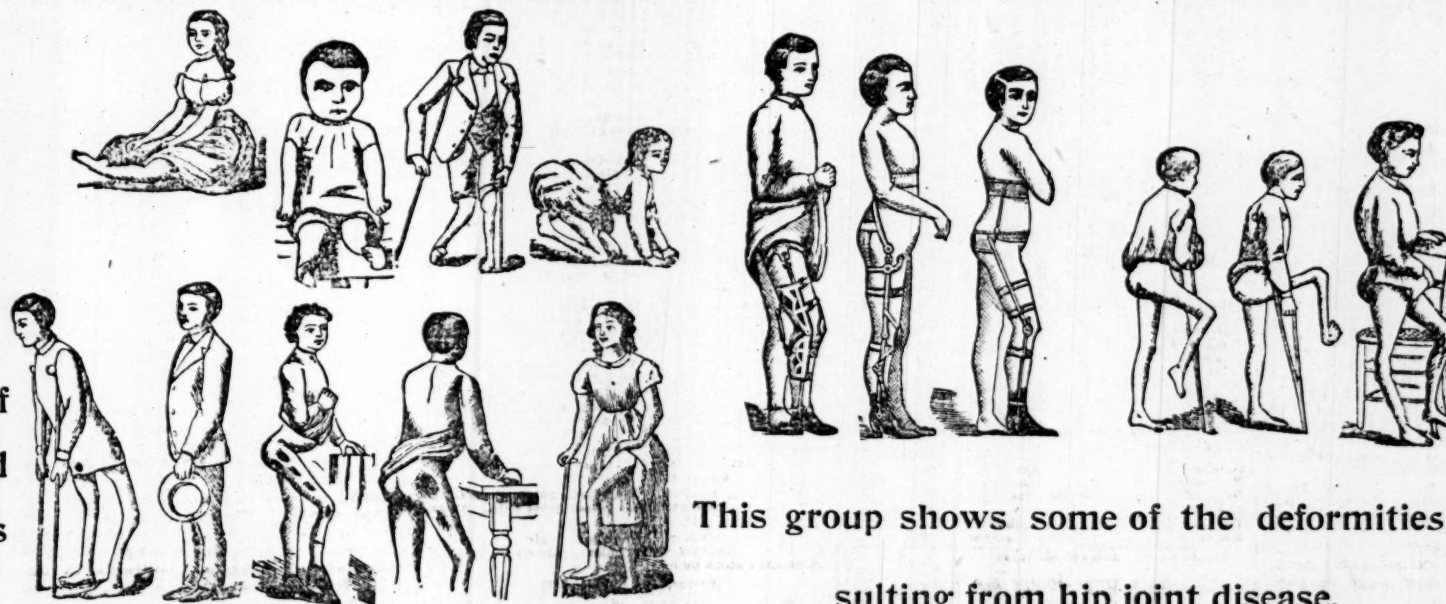
ATLANTA, GA.



The above cuts show some of the deformities of the feet treated and cured at this institute. Send for special circular on club feet. Mention this paper.



The above cut shows the mechanical Treatment Hall of the National Surgical Institute with some of the appliances and machines used in the cure of deformities of the body, limbs and feet, and paralysis and nervous disorders. Send for our Journal describing treatment of these troubles.



This group shows some of the forms of paralysis cured.

This group shows some of the deformities resulting from hip joint disease.

K. H. BOLAND - - - - M. D.  
J. T. RENOUFF - - - - M. D.  
Proprietors and Surgeons in Charge.

**SPECIALISTS**

In Deformities and Chronic Diseases.



The above group of figures shows some of the spinal deformities treated at this institute. Send for Treatise on Diseases of the Spine.

Since 1874 this institute has treated about 6,470 cases, consisting of Club Feet, Spinal Affections, Wry Neck, Diseases of the Hip, Knee, Ankle and other joints, Paralysis in all its forms, Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Tumors, Rheumatism, Hernia, Female Diseases, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Nervous Affections, Hare Lip, Cleft Palate, Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, and other affections.



## October Days

They are crisp and clement—full of Autumnal thrill and glory. It's the gala period for Bicycle riders. The air is sharp—almost brittle in the early morning and late afternoon—ideal for wheeling. From now until the Winter rains, bicyclists will have their outing under the most favorable climatic conditions. Our stock contributes to their pleasure, pride and picturesqueness. Low prices are supreme throughout.

**Bicycle Suits  
Golf Hose  
Sweaters and Belts  
Shirts and Caps**

Our Suits for wheelmen are especially attractive. Rich colorings in the most effective plaids, stripes checks and mixtures. The workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed. They are full of strength, beauty and economy. Can fit you in a twinkling.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

Stores (Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street.  
Washington, Cor. Seventh and E Streets.  
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

## EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA, 15-17 WHITEHALL.

## This Is a Picture

Of one of the many new styles we are showing in . . . . .

## Fall Footwear.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY To pay a big price to secure a well made, perfect fitting pair of Shoes at this store.

**OUR MEN'S SHOES  
AT \$3.00 AND \$4.00**

In calf, box calf, Vici kid, Enameled and patent leather, calf lined, double and single soles, for winter wear, will surprise you.

**OUR LADIES' SHOES  
AT \$2.00 AND \$3.00**

Are all that could be desired in style and workmanship; any shape toe, from A to EE width, in colors and black.

**CHILDREN'S SHOES** We feel safe in saying that our Children's and Boys' Shoe department is the most complete in Atlanta, and we guarantee the wear of every pair.



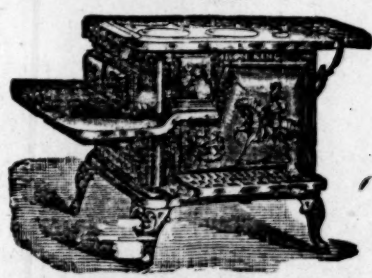
## Bloodworth & Co.,

14 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE CELEBRATED

## Iron King Cook Stove

The World's Best.



This famous Cook Stove has been on the market for the past thirty years, and today stands at the head of the list. There has never been a complaint from a customer who used this the best of Cook Stoves. It cooks quicker, uses less fuel and lasts longer than any Stove on earth. Burns either coal or wood. Your money refunded if not found just as represented. Don't buy before seeing our line and prices. We will save you money.

## THE FITTEN-METHVIN CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

69 Whitehall Street.



## A SOUTHERN QUEEN RANGE

Is used in Gelders' Restaurant. A constant red-hot fire from 5 a. m. to 12 midnight goes to prove a thorough and honest test as to its durability and excellency in baking.

READ WHAT  
**MR. GELDERS SAYS:**

"We cannot say too much in praise of your 'SOUTHERN QUEEN RANGE.' It consumes less fuel and gives better all-round satisfaction than any Range I have ever used."  
ALBERT GELDERS,  
"Proprietor of Gelders' Restaurant."

We cordially invite the ladies to call and inspect the 25 different sizes and see our long list of family names who are using and highly endorse the "SOUTHERN QUEEN." We give you our LOWEST CASH PRICE and allow you to pay \$5 per month.

## HIGHTOWER & GRAVES,

MARK HIGHTOWER.  
TALLY GRAVES.  
98 Whitehall St.

## Overcoat Overtures.

Is Overcoat time here? It certainly is. One feels very good these cool evenings and damp foggy mornings with a top coat on, especially if that coat is the "proper caper." That leads you to ask what is the "proper caper" in fall top coats? Unreservedly we answer, Covert cloths and Whipcords, cut in an average length of 36 inches. We call attention to one line we made special effort in placing. Materials, English Coverts and Whipcords, style, "Harvard Box," shown in cut. Made by best overcoat makers in the East. Men who make nothing but overcoats. Some we had full lined with double warp serges. Others shoulder lined with satin, seams strapped with same. A sharp coat, one you can wear on Fifth Avenue, and be "in it." The same style as low as \$10. Better material as high as \$25.

**\$15**

## M. R. Emmons & Co.

39-41 Whitehall Street.

## Overcoat Time.

The seasons certainly do fly around; yet we keep ahead of them in our buying and with them in our selling. Ready to talk fall overcoats now; good ones, at \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and up to \$25, for a genuine Mountenac.

Men's All-wool Suits at same prices. Your money's worth in every one of them, or "your money back." Just opened some "High Novelties" in Fancy Bosom Shirts; they'll go fast at the "low" price of \$1 each.

**EISEMAN & WEIL,**  
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,  
3 Whitehall St.



## OBSERVE THE MATINEE GIRL OF '97 AND '98

She Will Wear a Little Hat, Dress Her Shoulders  
With Small Puffs and She Will Be a Feather  
Edge Darling With the Softest Effects.



After the ever interesting question of the weather has been settled, and the ground hog suitably interviewed, comes the ever agitating one of the matinee girl and the clothes she will wear. The matinee girl changes every season, and you do not know what kind of a year it will be until you have settled her in your mind for the winter.

The matinee girl means every woman who goes to the theater, and every theater-going man is interested in her, because she is part of him. She is either in front of him or by the side of him, and in either case he has her at such short range that her personality is his also.

It is settled beyond dispute that the theater woman will wear a small hat. Last year she wore her Gainsborough and her

Marlborough and took it off and held it snugly in her lap. But this was inconvenient. It interfered with her fan and her vinaigrette, and it interfered awfully with the action of her hands, making her awkward and uncomfortable. This year she has arranged things differently.

The new matinee girl will wear a small hat, though a very gaudy one. Perhaps elaborate would be a better word. It will be made of velvet and trimmed with jet, and there will be at least three colors in it. At the top of the hat there will be a standing spray of feathers or jet, and at each side there will be feathers that fall forward over the hair, front and back. In the middle will set an Alsatian bow to match the dress.

This sounds very elaborate, but the matinee girl harmonizes the whole in color

and material, until she has a very neat and becoming little hat.

Her hair will be worn a la Marlborough. A Marlborough coiffure is one that is pulled all around the face. This is done by combing the hair over a wire roll that holds it out from the head and makes a soft, pretty aureole. In the back the hair can be coiled low or braided and doubled under in very girlish style.

One of the main objections to the former matinee girl was her shoulder puffs. These stood out too far and were offensively tall. They quite met the plumes upon the hat and formed a solid wall of feathers and lace, of silk and jet, through which no man could see.

This is obviated this year by the neat little shoulder cape, that, while flaring upon the shoulders, is not high. It is made of velvet or silk or any other material, but it is no deeper than the shoulders and no higher than the upper shoulder seams.

The most elegant of these little capes are made of ostrich feathers almost a quarter of a yard long. These are sewed upon a foundation of gauze or ermine lined with satin, and are allowed to hang down straight as possible. Uncurled feathers

are used. The capes are also made by overlapping the feathers, which in that case need not be so long or as expensive. The stole effect is very fashionable this season. Anything that falls below the belt is a stole. Many matinees are utilizing their old boas for stoles. The boas are cut into two pieces. The cut ends are cape or dress, midway between the neck and the armhole, and are allowed to fall straight down the front of the dress. This gives a very fashionable effect.

The up-to-date, feather-edge matinee girl has a cape of the ostrich feathers with stole ends, that are also of the feathers, as desired. The belt is clasped over a few pats of the hand.

The matinee girl will wear soft goods—nothing that rustles—and she will not burden herself with things in her hand or many hangings at her belt.

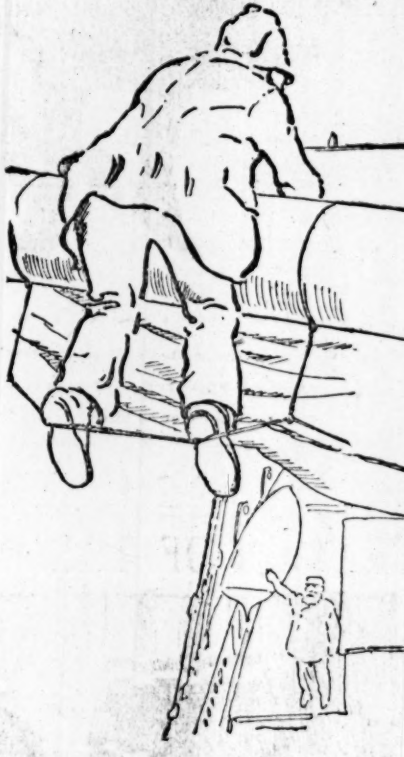
She is getting herself up to please this new season's matinee girl, and the chances are that she and the theaters will both enjoy an era of great prosperity.

HELEN WARD.

## HERE IS A TRUE STORY OF A NEW AMERICAN COUNTESS

How Kitty Howell, of South Carolina, Awoke To Find Herself Countess of Egmont---The Earl Was a "Poor Relative" of His Uncle and Lived a Variegated Existence---His Sudden Trip to the Peerage.

Scenes in the Life of the Young Earl of Egmont.



Augustus Arthur Percival, who has knocked about the world as a laborer, fireman, janitor and sailor since he was big enough to take care of himself, awoke the other morning to find himself earl of Egmont, Viscount Percival of Kanturk, Baron Percival of Burton, Baron Arden of Emmore, Baron Arden of Arden and a baronet. That was before his father, his uncle and his father's cousin had all died within a short time of each other, leaving the honors and estates of the ancient family of Percival to devolve upon this "Wandering Willie" of the peerage.

A short time ago he had apparently no more chance of becoming earl of Egmont than he did of becoming khan of Tartary. But it is a great thing to be related to the British nobility, even if one does have to carry the load, for no one can ever tell when an epidemic in the family will enable one to exchange the "jumper" for the peer's robe. With the elevation of "Gussy" Percival, as his companions call him, to the peerage, America gets another peeress, for while "Gussy" was a fireman in the Metropolitan fire brigade, of London, he married Kate Howell, an American girl, who was employed in a city restaurant.

It was not long before the young earl, who had been a sailor before the mast, and from Pernambuco to Ceylon he shared the common lot of the forecastle. There were nights when he lay out on an icy yard of Cape Horn trying to furl a sail that flapped and belled in its attempt to fling him from the footropes.

There were days when he was the coarse fare of a sailor's life, varied by the days and nights ashore when with "seven men from all the world back to port again" he went "reefing down the Radecliffe road drunk and raising Cain." But Augustus was a pretty good sailor, and so prospered in his business of seafaring that when he was twenty-five years old he found himself with a second mate's certificate.

Now, he thought, he would get his sea chest ashore for a "full due" and settle down. In a restaurant which he had once visited in London he had seen just the girl who, he thought, would make a good sailor's bride. She was a Yankee girl, and came from South Carolina. Her name was Kitty Howell, and her father was Warwick Howell, not a bad sounding name for the peerage. So Gussy went up to London and applied for a job in the Metropolitan fire brigade. He was accepted, and gave his "previous occupation" as "seaman in the merchant service, with second mate's certificate." After being a while in the drill class he was regularly mustered in as a member of the brigade on May 13, 1881, and he and Kitty were married.

**Rare Bird of a Janitor.**

He stayed in the brigade until 1887, when he resigned and got a job as janitor of the town hall in Chelsea. His career as janitor was brief and troubled, for he was "half fellow well met" and had lots of friends who were attracted to him by his never failing good humor and his readiness to "blow in" whatever money he had. None of the boys or girls went without a drink if "Gussy" had the money to buy it. He received several small legacies about this time and kept things so lively that Chelsea looked about for a new janitor for the town hall. So "Gussy" lost his job.

Before he left Chelsea, however, an aunt of his died and left him a considerable sum of money. He determined to see the people of Chelsea just what he had do if he cared to try, and so he gave a big farewell "blow out" to his friends. He hired one of the biggest halls in town and issued invitations to all the inhabitants of the slums near the town hall to join him in a "high old time." They all came, and "Gussy's" party is an event from which time is dated now in the slums of Chelsea.

His guests were regaled with the most expensive foods and wines that could be bought, and the affair was a "howling success." He had received from his aunt \$10,000. After the blow out he did not have much, but he determined to go into business with what was left, and so he purchased a cement business. The business turned out a failure, and "Gussy" was again "on his uppers."

**Next Turned Miner.**

After a while he found work in a mine in Chelsea, and for a time would hard to earn bread for himself and wife. He was anxious to get out to South Africa, believing that once there he would be able to make a fortune. Of course, the Percival family would have naught of their kinsman, and under the circumstances there seems to have been little reason why they should. But "Gussy" always made lots of friends wherever he was, and his friends clubbed together and sent him out to Cape Town. He stayed in South Africa until two years ago, when his father died and he came back to London. He began now to see a vision of an earldom.

How he has been existing in London since he came back from the Cape nobody seems to know. The other day he met Charles George Percival, seventh earl of Egmont. He was childish, and the earl, who was a fortune teller, told him that he was a "Gussy." Now the sailor-freeman is the owner of Cowdray park, in Sussex, one of the most magnificent estates in England, and Kitty is the countess of Egmont, the latest addition to the long list of American peeresses.

**The Earl and His Countess.**

"Gussy" is an hereditary ruler of the British empire, and can wear a coronet to bed if he wants to. He is the head of the Percival family, and those rich relations who did not know him when he was a sailor and a fireman, nor when he was a janitor, can stand on the sidewalk and see the carriage of the eighth earl of Egmont flash by, blazoned with crests and coats of arms, on his way to the palace. The countess Kitty, who will wear the family jewels with the grace that only an American girl can. There will be no more "Draw one" or "Two o'clock for tea," and no more thought for the janitor's brooms and scrubbing brushes for his last "Gussy."

The new peer is descended from Adam. In 1601 Percival, that was the name of the first ancestor, was the first earl of Egmont. He was made an earl in 1601, and the "president" of the "province," and so may be said to have been the first American president.

The first earl's father died of prison fever, which he caught from some prisoners who were being tried at Cork when he was foreman of the jury. His wife was mysteriously assassinated in the Strand, London, and his grandson, Percival, minister to George III, was killed by a bullet from the lobby of the house of commons.

It was through one of "Gussy's" ancestors, Richard Percival, that the British received the first knowledge of the fitting out of the Spanish Armada for the purpose of subjugating the kingdom. Richard was in the service of Henry, the ancestor of Lord Salisbury, a Spanish English man-of-war captured by the Spaniards, and which had been on board a lot of official letters in cipher. The Spaniards could make out the purpose of the expedition, and by Jurell's advice Queen Elizabeth gave them to Percival in cipher. The next day Percival returned to the "deciphered," translated and fairly transcribed in Spanish, Latin and English. They contained a detailed account of the Spanish design.

C. S. ROBERTS.

## A PEEP AT SOME PRETTY HOME DRESSES



"THEY ARE SLIPPED ON WHEN SHE COMES HOME ALL TIRED WITH HER SHOPPING."

Paris, September 20.—People are home again, and the avenues and boulevards begin to wear the indescribably gay appearance which is inseparable from a French city.

French women have such a way of proclaiming themselves. That is about the only way to describe the manner in which they make their presence felt and known.

Not that they sit in the windows, because it is not considered very good form here for a woman to watch out of the windows; but they stand attractive screens in front of the window shades, and they hang out lanterns in the front doors and show plants at the windows. These little subtleties are disdained at home, but the Parisians are very fond of them.

The French woman's first thought, even before that of her winter coat, is for her house gown. What shall she wear when people come to tell her that they are glad she is home again?

**Many House Dresses.**

I have had so many glimpses of home dresses, so many peeps in the boudoirs and morning rooms, that I am fairly bewildered when I come to describe morning gowns, as they are this fall.

It would not be fair to say that the fashion is for the loose dresses. On the contrary, where you see one flowing dress you see twenty tight ones. The new vogue is almost entirely for the clinging house

gown, and the modistes are showing them instead of loose ones. I saw one very pretty morning dress that was, contrary to custom, of white. French women are not very fond as a rule of dressing in white, because it gives them so little opportunity for what we call chic. They like dashes of color.

One of these dresses which, by the way, was cut after the model shown me by the very sweetest dressmaker in Paris, was of white silk cashmere, so glossy that it might have stood for satin. It was made perfectly plain, and was cut princess shape. There is nothing in the world so trying as a princess dress, because it must fit from neck to hips as though it were molded on, and its pliancy cannot be relieved by trimmings, but this was a complete success.

**Fitting the Hips.**

This gown fit the bust and hips perfectly, but was slightly loose at the waist line, where it was drawn in soft folds around the figure. It buttoned down the back with very large miniature buttons, upon which delicate Dresden figures were painted. The woman who had the courage to wear so trying a gown was a silver blonde, and by her taste in dress she managed to make herself all one color. This looked very pretty at first glance, but you are apt to soon tire of it.

A flowing morning robe that I recently saw was of India silk, with a Marie Antoinette fichu of white China silk. The India silk was of swirling pattern, show-

ing little figures of a wood-brown upon a butter-colored background. At the left shoulder there was a very large, deeply oxidized buckle, which kept the fichu in place. Two long stole ends hung nearly to the floor.

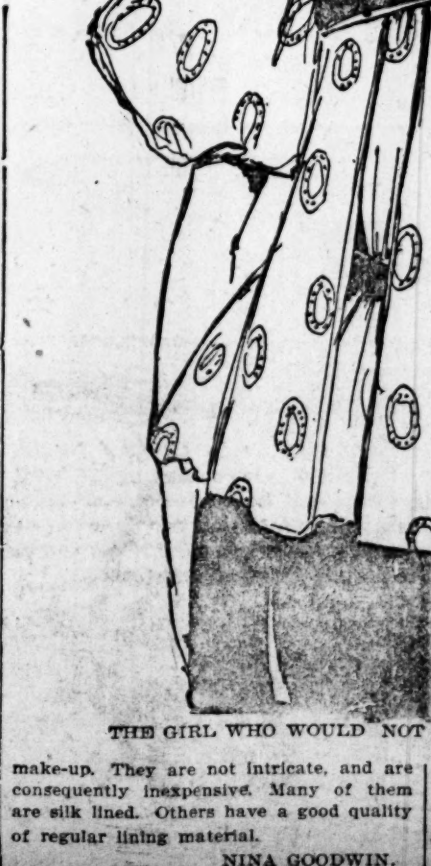
Another morning gown, cut on the princess shape, was of wool challie, with polka dots outlined with a silk thread. This was in the new shade called "volienne," which is between a heliotrope and a cadet blue. The groundwork was of cream, with this volienne figure upon it. Around the neck was an old-fashioned double ruffle of very thin white India muslin.

**For Luncheon.**

These house dresses are worn in Paris an hour before the luncheon time. They are slipped on when the French woman comes home all tired out with her morning shopping. She then puts on her morning robe, or, if she has a family of sisters, or friends, or cousins, enjoys a sweet do-nothing hour before lunch is served.

There is another way of making the new house dress, and this is what is called an Italian blouse. It is belted at the waist with a band of the same material, and over it hang box plaits from the neck to the bottom of the blouse. This makes a very comfortable and becoming negligee for the girl who will not dress up.

It will be noticed that most of these gowns are of wash materials, or at least of stuffs that can be easily cleaned. Soap and water will not hurt them, while liberal doses of French chalk and magnesia are powerless to injure them. The new fashions are very lenient in the matter of



THE GIRL WHO WOULD NOT DRESS UP.

make-up. They are not intricate, and are consequently inexpensive. Many of them are silk lined. Others have a good quality of regular lining material.

NINA GOODWIN.

Only To

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Berlin, October

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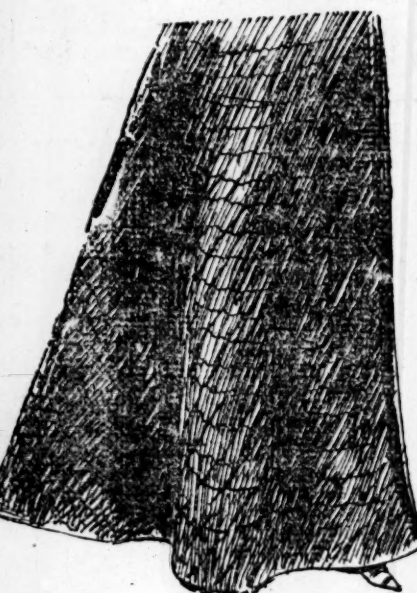
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# A MINISTER WRITES OF BICYCLE SKIRTS TELLS WHAT IS PROPER AND WHAT IS IMPROPER.

Cleveland, O., October 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—Here is a minister who has sufficient courage to tell exactly what he thinks of the bicycle skirt, without regard to what the opinion of others may be. He is the Rev. H. S. Place, pastor of the Gordon Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of this city, and he openly stated in a sermon not long ago that he saw no reason why, if men were permitted to wear knickerbockers, women should not at least be allowed to wear their skirts several inches above the ankle.

This preacher, who seems to be possessed of much common sense, states that he really sees no immodesty whatever in this exposure of the ankle of a woman, and that only an evil mind would see in such an exposure a cause for the cry of indecency. Why should women, he says, be compelled to be uncomfortable when riding a wheel, any more than men. He is by no means an advocate of the new woman, nor does he declare that a woman should in any degree take the place that nature and the inherent good taste of womanhood has apparently allotted to man, but he feels that women should be treated with every possible consideration, and that



Catch the dust; become entangled and soiled so as to be really unpre-  
sentable.



Among cultured and observing people that the skirt so popular among this class reaching to about three inches above the ankle.

false modesty is in its way as bad as immodesty itself. He sets no rigid limit for the bicycle skirt. He trusts to the sterling common sense to settle that question for itself. He believes that a girl or a woman has no desire to make an exhibition of herself, and in wearing a short skirt she merely acts in accordance with the demands of the situation. To ride a bicycle in no way immoral, says this preacher, and this being the case, the way to ride it is that in which

the most comfort can be obtained, combined with a reasonable degree of propriety. Rev. Mr. Place's new departure, while it startled the fold of divinity, has met with no condemnation except from extremists and those who are so rabid that they would almost follow the Turkish custom of keeping even a woman's face hid from all except the members of her own family. The action of this minister has caused



It is mock modesty that asserts the shocking appearance of a lady simply because her ankles appear unincumbered.



The lady possesses the right all her own to so order her attire and so wear it as to appear to best advantage in her own eyes.

the question of bicycle skirts to be widely discussed. It has also brought to light the fact that the majority of girls who appear in bicycle costume are as careful about exposing their limbs to an immodest degree as the most ardent moralists could desire. The consensus of opinion seems to be that a woman looks much more dainty, graceful and in all things feminine in a skirt that comes to a few inches above her ankle than in those baggy affairs that are termed bloomers or even the divided skirt. Rev. Mr. Place is perfectly capable of speaking for himself and here is his statement exactly as he wrote it, which is prepared expressly to show that at least there is one minister who combines with his task of leading his flock in the way they should go that of also infilling into their minds at least the rudiments of that invaluable commodity known as common sense.

"I have never said that I do not consider 'short' bicycle skirts immodest. Abbreviated skirts, however, are not immodest. In fact, it goes without saying among observing and cultured people that the skirt so popular among this class, reaching to about three inches above the ankle, is not

only more convenient for bicycle riders, but makes a much better appearance as well. "It is a mock modesty that asserts the shocking appearance of a lady simply because her ankles appear unincumbered by flaunting skirts in a breezy day to catch the dust and become entangled and soiled, so as to be really unrepresentable. Her escort wears knee breeches and nothing is thought of it. We say he does it for convenience sake. The lady possesses the right, all her own, to so order her attire and so wear it as to appear to best advantage in her own eyes, and she is derelict if she does not do so, regardless of a Pocknuffin, narrow-gauge and unpopular criticism of the day.

"We infer, of course, that a lady's attire will not bring blushes to her own cheeks. If a lady's ankles appear to the gaze of men in the ordinary exercise of her prerogatives and privileges, it is only vulgar in the eyes of the uncultured and unrefined, and the gazing gawky.

"I have no objection to the bicycle at church, although the very thought of worship suggests the propriety of avoiding observation. Hence, the ordinary costumes are preferable. H. S. PLACE."

For the benefit of those who have not in their mind's eye the various bicycle costumes which are worn by feminine riders, The Constitution presents a representation



We infer of course that a lady's attire will not bring blushes to her own cheeks.

of different costumes on the wheel, which were drawn from life. Not one is exaggerated in the least, the object being to show a comparison between Mr. Place's idea of what is the correct bicycle costume for a feminine cyclist and those which are sometimes worn. It must be distinctly understood that the illustrations are not designed to show that the majority of girls and women who ride the wheel wear absurdly short or absurdly long costumes, but merely to indicate the whole gamut over which the feminine costumes for bicycles extend.

As a matter of fact, the bicycle skirt vies with the bathing suit skirt as a matter for discussion. The question arises, it is not more immodest for a woman to go into the ocean clad in a bathing skirt that comes barely to her knee, than it is for a woman to ride her wheel with her skirt three or four inches above her ankle. It requires no sophistry to make the average person understand or believe that the bicycle skirt is really the more modest of the two, and yet the bathing skirt pages unquestioned, worn by girls and women who would lift their hands in holy horror at the idea of mounting a wheel in such a costume.

## A LIVE BANDFISH WAS CAPTURED

Only One That Ever Was Known  
To Have Been Secured by  
Human Beings.

### START OF SEA SERPENT YARNS

Berlin, October 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—There has just been placed in an aquarium here what is probably the most remarkable fish that ever swam in captivity. This monster of the deep is sixteen feet long, seventeen inches in diameter, and six inches wide. It has been brought here all the way from Australia, where, during a fierce storm, it was cast up on the beach at Cape Everard, South Australia, where it was found by Charles Smith, the keeper of the Everard light. Keeper Smith, realizing that he had found a wonder, secured a tank which he filled with seawater and had the same transported to the nearest railway station. From there it was shipped to Melbourne to Sir Frederick Mac Coy, the famous professor of zoology. Professor Mac Coy was enthusiastic over his new acquisition and recognized it to be a species of bandfish (regalecus or gymnetrus), the like of which had never before been captured by human beings—that is, within the knowledge of the savants of today, or as related in books referring to these monster fish. He is now ensconced in a big glass tank at the aquarium and looks out with sixteen feet of curiosity at the strange people, to him, who crowd about him and view this wonder of old ocean.

The bandfish, of which this gigantic specimen is the only one ever placed in an aquarium, makes its home on the bottom of the sea. It is a very peculiar fish in appearance, for on its back is an uninterrupted row of fins, while its head is adorned with a crown of fins, which five it the name also of herring king. Tradition has it that each shoal of herring has such a king and is led by it. While the herring shoals return every year, these fish kings are rarely seen. The bandfish are also sometimes called rowing fishes, for on the breast are two long fins shaped like oars.

Besides being a natural wonder, this great

fish for the first time furnishes light so that all may see the facts regarding the sea serpent tales the sea captains have so long told. Professor Mac Coy is of the opinion that they occasionally rise to the surface of the ocean and, when seen, furnish the basis for sea serpent stories that are breathed into the ears of landmen by the old salts that vow allegiance to Father Neptune. It is known that they frequently attain a length of twenty feet and doubtless grow much longer.

They have been sometimes confounded with a certain species of sea pigs or dolphins which are in the habit of swimming in long rows, one after another, and executing a series of evolutions while swimming, so that from a distance the dolphin row seems to be the compact body of a long animal moving forward in a wavy, sometimes vertical line, just as the sea serpents are shown in the pictures that have been made of them.

The bandfish recalls a story that was first told many years ago by Captain McQuhae, of the British navy, who stated that he encountered a sea serpent in the south Atlantic ocean near the tropic of Capricorn, and not far from the coast of Africa. At this time the weather was dark and cloudy and there was no ocean swell. The serpent was swimming rapidly, with its head and neck above water. Captain McQuhae said:

"As nearly as we could approximate by comparing it with the length of what our main topsail would show in the water, there was at least sixty feet of the animal on exhibition, no portion of which was to our perception used in propelling it through the water either by vertical or horizontal undulations. It passed rapidly but was so close under our lee-quarter that had it been a man of my acquaintance I could easily have recognized his features with the naked eye, but it did not either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the southwest, which

it held on at a pace of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour.

"The diameter of the serpent was about fifteen or sixteen inches behind the head, which was without any doubt that of a snake with a crown of fins, and it was never during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses once below the surface of the water. Its color was a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. There was a line of something like fins down its back."

Professor Mac Coy refers to this incident as proof positive that the Everard lightkeeper's find is really a specimen of the famous but ever mysterious sea serpent. It is doubtful if in all the years that have elapsed during this century there has been a greater bone of contention between scientists and laymen than the sea serpent. Other shipmasters beside Captain McQuhae have insisted that they saw sea serpents, and after the manner of the mariner, grown red in the face when, in answer, it was denied that there was any such thing as a sea serpent.

The rarity with which these monsters appear on the surface of the ocean is caused by the fact previously stated that they prefer to live as near the bottom as possible. In nature and habit they are like the eel. It is the opinion that once in a while a convulsion at the bottom of the ocean or some disturbance of seismic ori-

gin so alarms these great fish that they seek the surface of the water in self-protection. The extent of their growth is of course a matter of conjecture, for fish that live on the bottom of the sea do not offer an inviting field for the scientist. Therefore, there is no reason to suppose that they do not grow to be fifty or sixty feet long.

The bandfish in the aquarium here, as far as it is possible to judge of the age of a creature of this sort, is quite young, and Professor Mac Coy says:

"It is my opinion that the bandfish I send you is an infant in size. I have examined him very carefully and from all the data in my possession have reached the conclusion that he is a youngster. How he came to be thrown ashore is something I cannot understand, for certainly the bandfish is very powerful, having something of the strength of the box constrictor."

"The only conclusion which satisfies me is that the fish was stunned in some manner and thus, giving no resistance to the

action of the waves, was tossed up here where the lightkeeper found him. I think this should settle forever the sea serpent controversy. The first of the species of serpent is now in custody that has furnished more tales to the mariner than anything outside of shipwreck itself."

Thus it is plain that knowledge has again stepped forward and explained away the mystery of centuries. Many of us have long been inclined to believe the sea serpent a myth. Many a man has gained a reputation for drawing the long bow by the tale of a wonderful fish he saw that was of extraordinary length, and bore the appearance of a snake. Now we must admit that all of it probably had a basis of truth. We may still think that there are no sea serpents seventy-five and one hundred feet long, but that there are some fish thirty-five or forty feet in length, we have now no reason to refuse to believe

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Breadth.

Just Caught by Capt. C. Smith at Cape Everard, South Australia

He Presented it to Sir Frederick Mac Coy, Professor of Zoology

PARIS HAS A  
SOCIETY CIRCUS

M. Moliere Rebuilds the Quarters  
Fire Destroyed and Gives  
Initial Performance.

MARVEL FROM FIRST TO LAST

Paris, October 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Phoenix-like, the society circus of M. Moliere has arisen from its ashes and once more delights the most fashionable audiences which ever attended entertainments in Paris. If before it was magnificent, it is now superb. And yet there is neither the barbaric glory of the circus maximus nor the tinsel splendor of the modern sawdust ring caterer. Like the honest dollar, it rings true; for the watchword of the proprietor is humanity. It is the only circus in the world where the comfort and happiness of the animals is considered far above the welfare of the audience.

I have seen the greatest circus manager the world has produced, but there was never one like M. Moliere. In the audience of two hundred of the most fashionable people in Paris there was not one who did not applaud as they are never known to approve at the theater, so magnificent was the work of the horses, who seemed fairly endowed with human intelligence.

In every instance the performers were persons who ranked among the highest in Paris society. To talk of degeneration among the devotees of Dame Fashion and the aristocracy seems almost like treason after witnessing the display at M. Moliere's. Take the thoroughbred animals and the equally aristocratic performers and a combination was in evidence that was hard to beat. The most daring bareback rider of them all is a man who stands high in the councils of the republic. The woman who alight leaped through hoop after hoop would be, if the days of the monarchy could only return, a duchess in her own right. Of the horses themselves too much cannot be said in the way of praise. M. Moliere always acts as ringmaster, and on

this occasion seemed to possess more than his usual skill. He uses no whip, but signified the animals by means of whistles, which they understood as plainly as a person comprehends a word. I think that one particular feature of the performance in which the horses alone took part was the most notable of all. Six of them entered the ring unaccompanied, even M. Moliere himself being absent, and went through a series of evolutions without the slightest signal that would have been a credit to the most thoroughly trained cavalry corps in any European army.

These horses are the same that M. Moliere uses in his private circus at Kiev. They are twelve in number.

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In every instance the performers were persons who ranked among the highest in Paris society. To talk of degeneration among the devotees of Dame Fashion and the aristocracy seems almost like treason after witnessing the display at M. Moliere's. Take the thoroughbred animals and the equally aristocratic performers and a combination was in evidence that was hard to beat. The most daring bareback rider of them all is a man who stands high in the councils of the republic. The woman who alight leaped through hoop after hoop would be, if the days of the monarchy could only return, a duchess in her own right. Of the horses themselves too much cannot be said in the way of praise. M. Moliere always acts as ringmaster, and on

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## A SIEGE THAT MAKES HISTORY

Here Is the First Account of the Greatest Battle of the Present Indian War Described by a Participant.

IT IS WRITTEN

BY LIEUT. H. B.

RATTRAY, THE

DARING OF-

FICER WHO

ORGANIZED

THE DEFENCE

OF CHAKDARA.

THERE WAS A

THRILLING

FIGHT FOR

SEVEN DAYS.

THE TRIBESMEN

WERE LED BY

A MAD FAKIR.



London, October 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—Here is the first account of the greatest battle of the present war in India written by a participant. Lieutenant H. B. Rattray penned the following graphic story of the gallant defense of the garrison and of their very trying experiences. Lieutenant Rattray was in command and on him fell the responsible task of organizing the defense. Lieutenant Rattray is the son of the late Colonel T. Rattray, C. B., C. S. I., of the Forty-fifth British Infantry (Rattray's) Sikhs. He is no novice in tribal warfare, but he will probably never forget his recent experiences, hedged in by fanatical natives, numbering between 10,000 and 15,000, and supported by a mere handful of soldiers. The story of the siege, of the determined fighting of the natives, of their resourcefulness and courage recall scenes in the great Indian mutiny. For eight days the garrison were hard pressed, and at times even unable to signal or telegraph. Completely isolated and surrounded by blood-thirsty Pathans, the troops never appear to have lost heart under the most terrifying circumstances. Who that reads the account of the gallant defense can withhold their admiration for officers and men, spending watchful days and sleepless nights, and with, at the best, only limited means of communicating with Malakand.

"On the afternoon of the 26th large gatherings of Pathans were seen on both sides of the Swat river above Chakdara, and they gradually drew nearer. I was playing polo at Khar, was warned of their coming and rode back with some Sowars, and only arrived at Chakdara just in time to resume command before the enemy closed the approaches to the fort. The garrison consisted of myself, as commanding officer, and Lieutenant Wheatley, of the Forty-fifth Sikhs; Surgeon Captain Hugo, with two companies Forty-fifth Sikhs and twenty-five Sowars, Eleventh Bengal Lancers. A havildar of the Dir levies, who asked to be allowed to do some spying, was sent out with orders to strike a light when the enemy were about to attack. After dinner, at about 10:30 p. m., we were standing on the verandah when we saw a light flickering out of the darkness. The alarm was at once sounded, and almost immediately afterwards the attack began. Three times during the night the enemy tried to scale the walls by means of ladders taken from the civil hospital, and 'snipe' all night; but it made no effect on the defense. At dawn the enemy retired, and at 8 a. m. Captain Wright came in with Captain Baker, transport officer, and forty-two Sowars, Eleventh Bengal Lancers—a welcome addition, as even with them the fort was very much undermanned.

"At 11 a. m. on the 27th the enemy again came on to the attack, but were repulsed; and for the rest of the day contented themselves with trying to pick off the defenders. The signal tower showed what Sikhs can do, as most of the muzzles of the Malakand had to be heliographed under a hot fire at short range. Besides this, the signal tower had to be supplied with water, etc., from the fort, and until the 31st this was done between the attacks, the enemy usually giving us a respite for a few hours every morning. But after the 31st the investment was so close that with the paucity of men it was impossible to send them anything. Indeed, on August 2d the men on the signal tower had been without water for fifteen hours.

"At 11 p. m. on the 27th, the attack began again on all sides. As on the previous night, it was noticed that a crowd was coming down the road from Uch, and at a range of about two hundred yards a case shot was fired from the nine-pounder gun, which must have accounted for about fifty of the enemy and effectually checked the advance. After this the attack dwindled away into desultory firing, when the enemy retired to the hills, and 'snipe' away all day with out effect. The morning was spent in providing head cover and strengthening the defenses. At 6:30 p. m. the enemy, who had been largely re-enforced, advanced again with a sea of standards, and came by rushes to within 150 yards of the fort. They also made attempts every now and then to cross the wire entanglements outside the lower yard by means of big bundles of grass. Next morning, as we were left alone, we busied ourselves putting up traverses to protect the men at the fort gate, who had been hotly fired on from the other side of the river. Captain Baker, Second Bombay Grenadiers, who took charge of the erection of defenses, toiled all day long through the heat of the day, and through his strenuous efforts in putting up head cover, etc., must have, as matters turned out, saved the lives of a large percentage of the defenders.

"At 3 p. m. on the 29th, the enemy, who had been again largely augmented in numbers, attacked us before on all sides. Enormous numbers collected near the signal tower, defended by a havildar and sixteen men of the Twenty-fifth Sikhs; and at 4 p. m. made a determined assault on it, which was again repulsed. The losses of the enemy on this occasion must have been enormous, as in spite of their carrying away all the dead they could, sixty corpses were found there next morning. The remainder of the night passed in sniping.

"On the 31st, at 4:30 p. m., the enemy again advanced in large numbers; on such occasions they issued in crowds from Chakdara village, and the maxim and nine-pounder gun used to do great execution until the Pathans got too wary, and straggled out in very loose formation, and the enemy pushed the assault with great vigor, occupying the civil hospital and a ridge only 100 to 150 yards north-west of the fort, whence they kept up a continuous fire all night. Next morning, instead of as usual retiring, the enemy retained all their positions and shot at anyone they could see. The value of the head cover, etc., made itself apparent, as without it the walls would have been swept. All the communications inside the fort were now swept by their fire, and it was impossible to move from one place to another without attracting a rain of bullets. The Forty-fifth Sikh maxim and nine-pounder gun detachment behaved like heroes; though subject to a continuous cross fire from three sides, they kept to their work and repulsed the enemy to their opponents. All the men at this spot had narrow escapes, and the gun havildar was killed at his post. The blisters and lancers (the cooks) also behaved admirably, doing their duty under fire without a murmur. The sniping continued all day, and at 8:05 p. m. another attack was made in very great force, the enemy trying to get into the fort by means of numerous ladders and bundles of grass. At 12 p. m. the attack languished and ended in a draw.

"At dawn on the second heavy firing broke out, and our fire of small arms.

Continued on Page Thirty-One.

been signal failures, while many women rulers in Europe have given to their people the wisest and most successful reigns in their history. I herewith outline the policy which seems to an American woman most useful under present conditions.

"I should accept the presidency if elected by my countrymen only by an honest vote and fair count, and would refuse to accept the high office if elected by the power of money, the purchase and debauching of the suffrage.

"I would demand that my inauguration be conducted on true democratic principles, and not in accordance with the royal magnificence and prodigious expenditure of European monarchies and despots.

"When installed in the white house I should hold the reins of government without the aid of a boss and call into my cabinet the wisdom rather than the wealth of the nation.

"Considering the protection of human rights paramount to all else in a republic, I would recommend to congress the submission of an amendment to the constitution enfranchising 15,000,000 of American women in accordance with the letter and spirit of American democracy which proclaim that 'taxation without representation is tyranny,' 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' 'political power inheres in the people,' 'equal rights to all, special privileges to none.'

"Believing that every great commodity within the limits of our country should be utilized for the benefit of the whole people, I would encourage the utilization of the boundless wealth of silver as well as gold, which nature has stored in our mountain ranges.

"I would therefore recommend to congress the passage of an act remonetizing silver and the issuing of two billions of legal tender paper currency, with the wealth and integrity of the nation behind it, and based on both metals as a redemption guarantee. I would on application of holders of this national currency for redemption see that my secretary of the treasury acted in accordance with the interests of the whole people, rather than in the interest of the financial dictators of Europe and the plutocratic robbers of Wall street.

"I would recommend the immediate repeal of the Dingley tariff law and the organization of a non-partisan tariff commission, whose duty it would be to protect equally the interests of all classes, making it impossible for the producing and laboring classes to become the prey of powerful corporations and monopolies.

"In my foreign policy I would beware of complications involving only trivial results, but when the interest and honor of my country were at stake I would defy the world.

"I would look to and energize an inter-American system of commerce, establish a common system of weights and measures, with a tariff so adjusted as to build up trade between the countries of North and South America, so binding them together in commercial amity and continental interest that the United States would become emancipated from the financial and commercial control of monarchial Europe.

"I would recommend the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba, regardless of the interest of bondholders at home or threats of monarchism abroad.

"I would recommend retrenchment in governmental expenses by reducing the number of federal office-holders and by simplifying the now complicated governmental machinery, also through a thorough revision of the pension list and laws. I

## NOW IS THE WOMAN

## PRESIDENT COMING

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, Says She Is in Line for Election.

## NEW DEPARTURES WILL OCCUR

One of the First Things to Be Done Would Be the Issuing of Two Billions in Currency.

Versailles, Ky., October 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—The United States is going to have a woman president; at least that is what Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of this city, says. Mrs. Henry is the only woman besides Belva Lockwood who has really ever been prominently mentioned as the candidate of her sex for the executive mansion. She thinks that she lacks ambition now, but she has given much thought to what would happen if she were president. Mrs. Henry comes of good



Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, the Prominent Kentucky Woman, Who Is Being Boomed by Her Numerous Friends for President of the United States—She Has Written an Intensely Interesting Article for The Constitution.

old cavalier stock, for her forefathers were Virginians. For five years she has been battling in Kentucky for the rights of married women and at last her hopes have been realized by legislative enactment in Kentucky which brought about just and equitable property laws for married women. As a public speaker Mrs. Henry is a decided success, and she is no stranger to politics, for in 1890 she was the candidate of the prohibition party of Kentucky for clerk of the supreme court of the state. She made a spirited canvass, and despite the fact that she was a woman and a prohibitionist in Kentucky, she received 5,000 votes. There have been so many garbled tales concerning Mrs. Henry and alleged statements from her that it has been deemed wise for her to really say just what she thinks over her own signature, and this is what she says:

"Since through the press I have been suggested as a candidate for the presidency of the United States, without my knowledge or consent, an office from which I am constitutionally barred, because I rest under the disability of being a woman, although I am native born, of legal age, a law-abiding, taxpaying citizen of the American republic, thus caricaturing true democracy, I give expression through the press what I would hope to do as president of the United States.

"The suggestion of a woman president is received with derision, for the idea prevails that men alone are fit for presidential timber, and that, too, in the face of the fact that numbers of masculine rulers in our own and other nations have

would favor the reduction of all pensions of commissioned officers to that of the private soldiers of the late war, and that no more pensions be granted except to surviving disabled veterans, such pensions not to be continued to their families after death of the soldiers actually engaged in the war, and the pensions paid to veterans who are supported by the government in soldiers' homes be reduced one-half.

"I would recommend in view of financial pressure the refusal of congress to appropriate vast sums of money for the erection of magnificent government buildings with costly furnishings in various cities and towns of our country.

"I would recommend congress to pass a law making it a penal offense to lobby at our national capital for the purpose of securing legislation for the benefit of individual or corporate interests.

"I believe that the government should control all coal mines, railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

"I would recommend constant improvement in the United States mail system, thereby educating the people and facilitating business, that postmasters be elected by the people thus giving each community the right to select their own postmaster and relieving the president and members of congress from political complications which only intensify partisanship.

"I would recommend the abolition of the liquor traffic thus debarring the government from raising revenue from the vices and misfortunes of the people.

"I would recommend congress to refuse to grant the petitions of religious fanatics to incorporate God in the constitution, which would at once unite church and state, and further to silence any attempt to force upon the American people what is termed in ecclesiastical parlance 'Sabbath observance' which has no warrant in our civil code, which tramples on human rights and nullifies the spirit of American institutions.

"I would recommend the doing away with chaplains in both houses of congress and in the army and navy.

"I should refuse to appoint a day of national thanksgiving, believing that each individual in the American republic has the sacred right to select his or her own time and manner of religious observance.

"I would see that the constitutional right of citizenship which has been taken away by injunction through the federal courts was restored to the people.

"With a \$50,000 salary I should so endeavor to manipulate my finances that I would not retire from the white house a millionaire, neither be so prodigal in personal expenditure that my husband would have to accept a \$5,000 pension from the United States government.

"I should refuse to hold in the white house those formal and expensive social functions which are attended only by the moneyed classes and are in imitation of the courts of European dynasties where the sons and daughters of toil, the sturdy yeomanry of the land are excluded, if not by edict, by the spirit of caste that has poisoned the fountain of true democracy and tainted the heart of liberty.

"These are some of the things I would endeavor to incorporate into my policy if I were president of the United States. I do not claim that they would constitute an infallible policy since the combined wisdom of the ages has never yet produced an infallible masculine ruler.

JOSEPHINE K. HENRY.

## WORLD WILL GO TO KLONDIKE

Routes the Gold Hunters Will Travel by When the Rush of the Spring of '98 Begins.



TRANS-SIBERIAN

LNE HOPES TO

HAVE A BRANCH

IN READINESS

FOR OPERA-

TION—FERRIES

ACROSS

BERING SEA.

STEAMSHIPS

DIRECT FROM

SOUTH AFRICA

TO NEW YORK

EXPECTED TO

CARRY A HOST

OF FORTUNE

SEEKERS.

London, October 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—How will the emigrants from all parts of the world make their way to the Klondike next spring? That is the most important question that an answer has been required for in a long time. Every one knows that the news of the Klondike riches has roused hopes of fortunes in the breasts of people in almost every portion of the globe, and there are sure to be some persons from each of these sections of the earth who will make their way to what indeed seems to be the New Eldorado. Now, how will they go?

It used to be that when a general movement of humanity was anticipated people would talk of emigration from the four quarters of the globe. Now a glance at the accompanying map will show that the tide sets in from everywhere. The marvel of railway building of the century, the trans-Siberian railway, will carry its portion of the mass of humanity which is sure to move Klondikewards. This is the railway whose projectors mean that some day it shall girdle the earth, for it will really encircle about three quarters of the globe, or rather the land surface thereof. By observing the map it will be seen that the line has been constructed in modern fashion; that is, work has been begun at two different points, the two forces engaged moving in their progress toward a common center. Thus the line is complete and in condition to operate as far as Omsk, on one side, and Irkutsk in Siberia, on the other. It is therefore possible that the line will practically be in such shape by the time next spring arrives that a person desiring to go from Europe to the Klondike would, if he chose, be able to travel by rail to and beyond Irkutsk on the main line and then on a branch now building south from a point east of Irkutsk to the extreme southern point of Russian Siberia. From thence vessels will take him across to St. Michael's and from there the journey to the Klondike will be comparatively easy.

The journey by rail thus described is, when taken under consideration carefully, one of tremendous length, but it only represents a portion of the trip by rail a man would take in journeying from Europe to the Klondike. Representatives of the Trans-Siberian railways here say that by the time the rush begins next spring they believe they can sell through tickets from London to St. Michael's. This means no voyage by sea to speak of, because the crossing of Behring's sea amounts to but little in the spring time. This route will really be less expensive, so it is stated now, than would be the trip from here to New York by steamship and thence across the continent to the Pacific coast, and thence by steamer up the Yukon to the point of destination.

Naturally many persons will prefer the old established combination route. Passage has already been arranged by a number of parties from Berlin, London, Paris and various other European points by the steamships which touch at Southampton. The chances are that next spring will see the western record broken as regards the passenger traffic. Some of the tickets of these parties read via the Canadian Pacific railway to the western terminus of that line, other tickets read to New York and thence west by means of the various lines of railways in the United States. From Australia there will be two routes to the Klondike, one directly across the Pacific via Honolulu, and another through the Suez canal and thence via London to New York or Canada.

From Cape Town a line of steamers is to be put on this next spring direct to New York, and it is believed that these will convey many passengers from the diamond mines of Kimberley and the adjacent fields to New York and thence to the Klondike. Several Englishmen who have returned from south Africa have made reports to the merchants whom they represented, stating that there will be a considerable emigration from there to the Klondike. Several routes are open to this continent. They may coast around to Panama, should they happen to be on the east side, or if they dwell in Ecuador or the United States of Colombia they will also go to Panama, thence by steamship to San Francisco, and north to either St. Michael's or whatever point of the debarkation they might suggest.

From Japan and China both sailing vessels and steamships will next spring run direct to St. Michael's, this being the first time such voyages have been undertaken in the history of the world. There will also be a direct line from Honolulu to St. Michael's. In fact, it requires no searching eye to see that St. Michael's is to be to a great extent the center where emigration will concentrate.

It may seem strange that people over here are so well posted as to the routes which are to be taken by the Klondike emigrants next spring, but it does not seem so odd when one stops to think that the gold fields are in British territory. Everybody thinks, dreams and talks of the Klondike. Everyone who can will certainly go there as soon as the season makes it wise to do so from a climatic standpoint. Therefore, every possible route by which one might travel to this new famous land of riches has been placed upon paper. The accompanying map, which is a reproduction of what is known as a geographer's map, shows the routes as we understand them over here, and as I am sure are absolutely correct. The map might give you a wrong impression if you do not recognize a few salient points that do not appear at once to the casual glance.

The geographer's map is the exaggeration of certain scientific facts that are apt to prove disliking to the unskilled eye. Again, the scale of miles is so small that the position of small bodies of land is apparently changed. For instance, Vancouver, an island off the coast, appears to be a seaboard town attached to the coast and a part of the coast. The continent of South America appears to be further north than it really is, and the relation of the north pole to certain European cities in point of direction seems almost impossible. Again, Dawson City appears to be directly on the line between the United States and British Columbia, whereas it is really forty-five miles on the Canadian side. And so it goes. Yet the map is not wrong. It is simply drawn upon a scientific principle which the lay mind fails to grasp.

In recapitulation, therefore, one sees that a person with funds may travel from almost any point in the world to the Klondike in a fairly comfortable manner. It is no departure from the truth to say that the greatest estimate of the number of persons who will take advantage of these different routes is not likely to be an exaggeration. One cannot understand or appreciate the tremendous interest taken in the Klondike in all European countries. The diamond excitement in Africa was nothing as compared to it.



# THE HUMORIST'S INTERPRETATION OF LIFE'S FUNNYISMS.

## TIES THAT BIND.



Dorothy—Isn't my engagement ring a perfect dream? If there is a fault it is too large.  
Mildred—Yes. I used to tell Jack I never could keep it on.

## NO ROOM.



Doctor—Yes, your lungs are very weak. You should try to breathe with full inspiration.  
De Slim—I'm afraid I can't do that conveniently, doctor, I live in a flat.

## FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS.



"Johnny, what are you doing running around the streets when you should be in school?"  
"Well, ma, you told me to learn some games which I could play without using my clothes, so I'm playing a new one called 'truant.'"

## HE KNEW A DOLLAR'S WORTH.



1—Wall, now that don't soun' high. I'll take it in.



2—Why, ther show's worth a dollar, ter say nothin' of th' sent,—

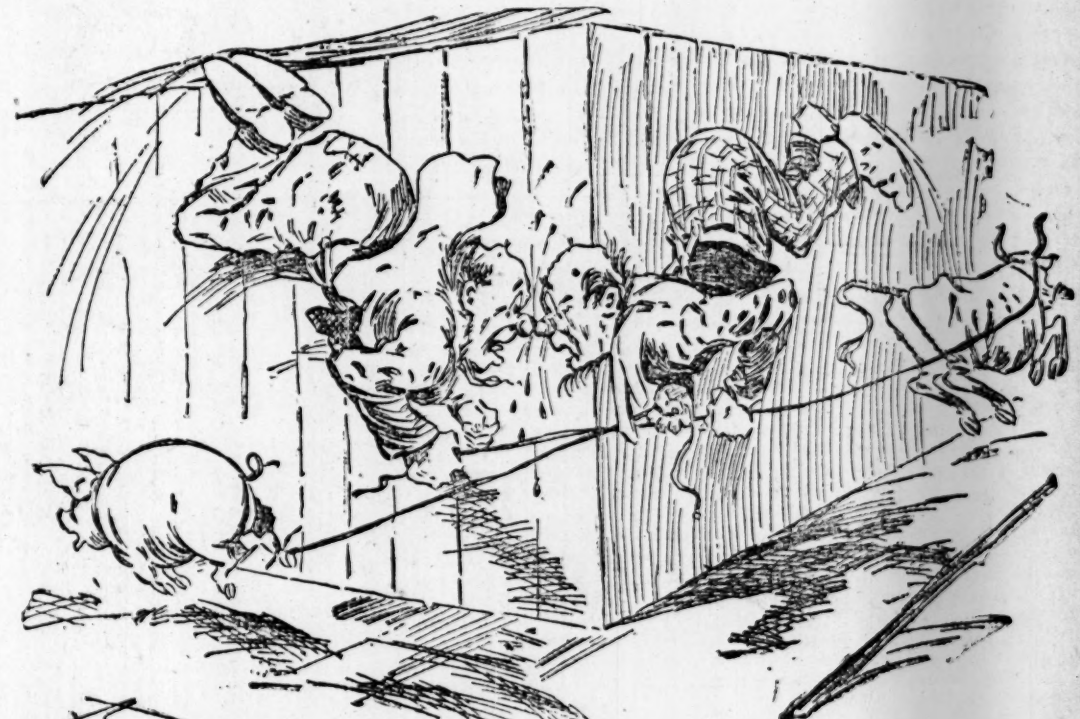


3—an' it oill come in darn handy—

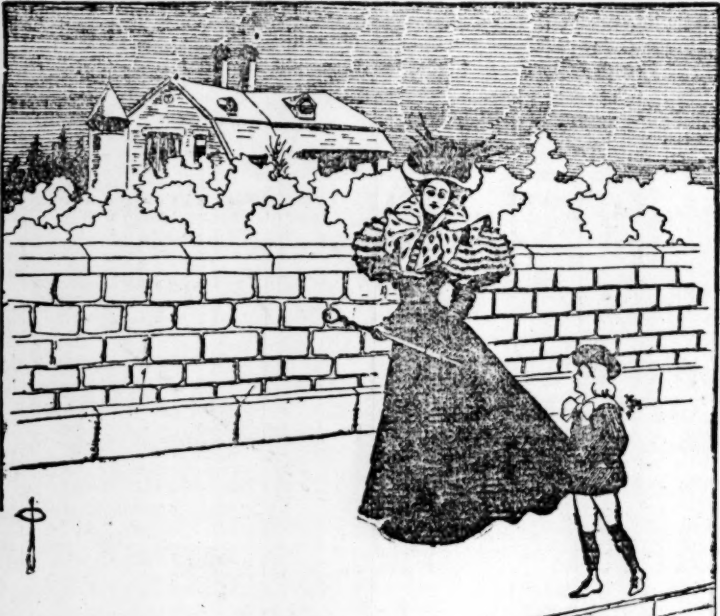


4—fer our summer house.

## "A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS."



## A DEEP THINKER.



Tommy—If Uncle Bob shaves his face will hair grow on it?  
Mother—Yes.  
Tommy—Then why don't he shave his head?

## COULDN'T DOWN HIM.



She—I understand that all you has ged on your hunting trip was a pair of trousers.  
He—Yes, but they were duck trousers.

## "A HOWLING SWELL."



## OF SMALL COMPASS.



Modiste—If you leave your address I'll send your ballet suit to you.  
Maiden—All right, here is an addressed envelope. Seal it securely.

## HIS DEFINITION.



Teacher—What is a miracle?  
Small Boy—Ma says it will be a miracle if you don't marry the newminister.

## A GREAT REACTION.



Farmer Goodboy—There'll be a reaction against this anti-liquor business some day.  
Fuller Dust—Yes, men who won't drink will be sent to jail.

## KNEW A THING OR TWO.



She—They say he loves her to death.  
He—Naturally. She has a large life insurance.

## THE NEW CLERK.



Quills—Did you post the ledger, Thomas?  
Thomas (fresh from college)—I tried to, sir, but I couldn't get it in the ter box.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1897.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

The Hasbrook Girls





When you should  
play without fear

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1897.

## The Gordon Prize

By John J. a'Becket. Part Myrtle Pond Played AND THE In Settling the Contest.

One morning, two days before the examination for the Gordon prize, Tom Stapleton, on opening his desk in the study hall of the academy, found a slip of paper tucked in his trigonometry book, with his name printed on it.

Somewhat surprised, he opened it, and was more surprised to read the following, written in lead pencil: "Howard Wilson has got a copy of the examination paper for the Gordon prize. This is a mean trick, and so I just tell you of it. You'll find it stuck behind the books in his desk. Fair Play."

Tom Stapleton was dumfounded. Howard Wilson was the best fellow in Hopedale academy that he would have suspected of any underhand dealing. The two boys had been rivals all through the four years' course, sometimes one, sometimes the other coming out ahead, but with only a few marks in favor of the successful competitor.

This Gordon prize was the acme of the academic honors in Hopedale. It was the Victoria cross of the village community. A rich machine manufacturer had founded it years ago, and had tried to make it a healthful memorial of his son, who was drowned in Myrtle pond the very summer he was graduated from the academy with the highest honors in the whole roll call of its existence.

The prize was of no great intrinsic value. It was a circle and triangle of gold, inter-blended, engraved, with the winner's name and the year of his graduation.

Another feature of this prize, not so glorious, but which had no little weight with boys of a small village like Hopedale, was that the winner had choice of a trip to the national capital or of a purse of \$50.

There was a general feeling that either Tom Stapleton or Howard Wilson would be the Gordon prize winner. But there were two or three others who had enough show for it to make it one of the most exciting contests in the history of Hopedale academy. Besides, there was a possibility of a "dark horse," who might make unprecedented running under the potent stimulus of ambition and pleasure.

With regard to these two most highly rated competitors, there were outside things which added a picturesque interest to the struggle. Tom Stapleton was the son of a widowed mother, who, from the standpoint of wealth and family, was one of the foremost personages in Hopedale society.

Howard Wilson, on the other hand, was the son of a carpenter, and during the summer vacation, when the other boys went away on trips, or gave themselves up to baseball, swimming, fishing, boating and like sports and pastimes at home, he went into the shop with his father and sawed and planed and hammered like "a chip of the old block."

The small wooden house in which the Wilsons lived on the outskirts of the pretty village had one feature which the architect had not designed. There was a mortgage on it, quite a large one, considering the size of the house. To lift this was the common aim of the whole family. If Howard won the Gordon prize, it was understood that the stocky, round-headed, keen-eyed boy, with his rather old-fashioned ways, would take the purse and let the Washington trip go.

In one respect these two boys of the same age, but of such widely divergent social status, were as much alike as two peas. They had the same strong, manly sense of honor. That is, they were credited with having it. Tom Stapleton knew he had. Of course Howard Wilson knew whether he had or not. But after reading this note, Tom could not be so absolutely certain on this point.

Of course this note was an anonymous one and, therefore, open to suspicion. Tom was enough of a man to look with disgust on any communication of that order. Why had the writer thrust this responsibility on him?

Well, what was to be done? If this statement was true, Tom Stapleton felt that, outside of his own personal and very strong interest in the case, duty to the other contestants, especially the two or three best ones, made it incumbent on him to expose the miserable conduct of Wilson to the principal, Dr. Hartman. But first he must have some proof. The note wasn't that. His impulse had been to go straight to Wilson, show him the note, and take his word for the truth of the matter. But he reflected (his mathematized bent had given him a logical way of looking at things) that a boy who was mean enough to use an examination paper must be mean enough to lie in order to save himself from discovery.

At the noon recess of an hour, when the boys went home for luncheon, or else ate what they had brought on the lawn, the study hall was locked. Soon after the boys had been turned out, Tom approached Mr. Hanson, the professor who was keeping the study hall that day, and asked if he would lend him the key for a moment, as he wanted to look up something.

"Tom, you had better wait, and not overdo things," said Mr. Hanson, pleasantly; but he gave him the key. Tom locked the door when he was in. It was repugnant to his feelings to go

to any one's desk without his permission, but in this case there was no choice. He went over to Howard Wilson's desk and raised the lid. The books and everything inside were neatly arranged. He pulled out the pile on the right-hand side, and was positively relieved to find nothing. Then he drew forward those on the other side. Behind them was a sheet of foolscap, folded. With a beating heart Tom opened it. He read at the top in Mr. Hartman's peculiar handwriting: "Twenty-four problems for the Gordon



COME WITH ME TO DR. HARTMAN, THE FIRST THING.

prize competition, Hopedale academy, June 2, 18--

Without another glance at the paper he folded it, replaced it, and put the books back just as he had found them. Then he brought back the key to Mr. Hanson.

Tom resolved to speak to Wilson about what he had discovered. But, then, the only thing Wilson could do would be to withdraw from the contest, and that would be inexplicable to everybody. Poor Tom made very little headway with his own preparation for examination that day. Then the thought came to his mind that somebody had played this dirty trick on Wilson out of spite against him. Not that he could think of a man, woman or child in the village who had any hard feeling against the sturdy, quiet boy. This determined Tom. He would put the facts in the case to Wilson frankly. That is what one honorable boy would do to another, and he was not convinced by actual proof that Wilson was not that.

Accordingly he joined Wilson on the way home after school. Their houses lay in different directions, but Tom made an excuse about going to the pond for a swim so that he could join the other. As they went along, Wilson said that after he had gone home first he would come out to Myrtle pond and have a plunge himself. Tom decided to defer any allusion to the subject until after the swim, and they parted at the cross roads.

Most of the boys waited till later in the afternoon for their swim, and there was nobody there. Tom undressed and plunged into the crystal clear water. It was refreshing, but cooler than ever, as the day was hot. To get his blood in circulation Tom swam lustily ahead. Without heeding it, he got at some distance from the shore. Then, finding the water was chilling him, despite himself he turned to make his way back.

He had not made a dozen strokes before he was stiffened with a sudden cramp. He tried to make his way along with his arms, but soon realized that he could never hold out. The thought of the boy who was drowned in Myrtle pond, and in whose memory the father had founded the Gordon prize, came to his mind. It would be a strange settlement of the doubt that had arisen in regard to the present competition if he were to drown, and in that way Howard Wilson get the medal without a blemish on his honor. Whatever relief from re-

sponsibility this would be for Stapleton he was too live a boy to resign himself clamly to a watery grave on that account.

He yelled lustily for help. Then he uttered another long cry for succor. He saw a boy tear through the underbrush of the woods near the pond. He was pulling off his coat and shirt as he ran. He ripped open the laces of his shoes, flung off his trousers and shouting to Tom to keep up a little longer, plunged into the pond, and with a quick overhand stroke made straight for the gasping swimmer.

"Lie on your back and float, and I'll push you in," spluttered Wilson as he came up. "Don't grab me, or we'll both go down. Leave yourself to me and I can make it, I guess."

He guessed rightly. But it was a laborious struggle to land Tom on the beach. They were both panting, and Wilson was as red as a lobster while the rescued boy was blue about the mouth and shivered so he could not speak.

As soon as Wilson got his wind, he rubbed Tom vigorously. In a short time he began to feel himself, and in five min-

sooner than do as mean a thing as that. Somebody has done this to queer me. I do not know who it can be. I can't think of anybody who is enemy enough to do such a dirty trick. Stapleton, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but don't you see that there is nobody who has as much interest in putting up such a job on me as--

This time he stuck. But he looked Tom Stapleton fearlessly in the eye. Tom halted, and an expression of such utter wonder, followed swiftly by one of quick anger, came to his face that Wilson hastily said:

"That's all right. We can't help our thoughts. You may have suspected me. We'll work this out together. Come with me to Dr. Hartman the first thing."

When they got there, in a clear, concise way, but with a note of suppressed indignation in his voice, Wilson told what had happened, and affirmed in accents that left no doubt in the doctor's mind his absolute ignorance of the paper which he had never seen. Stapleton followed it with an equally fervid affirmation of his entire and sole connection with the business.

"Boys," said Dr. Hartman gravely, "I believe you both. Some one has gone this to hurt you, Wilson, and has meanly tried to use Stapleton. I remember that the examination paper which I sent to the printer by the boy in the house here was lost by him. He told me he stopped at the pond for a swim and when he got to the printing office the paper was gone. He went back to the pond, but could not find it there. Now can't you think of any one who dislikes you, Wilson?"

Wilson had been breathing quickly. "Yes. What day did the boy lose the paper?"

"Last Thursday, about half-past nine."

"Then I'll bet you it was Chauncey Brown," exclaimed Wilson excitedly. "It may not be. But he is the only one I know who has any spite against me. I was elected to the ball nine instead of him, although he worked his best to have me kept out. Thursday morning I was doing something in the shop and saw Brown go down the road leading to the pond. This was at a quarter to ten. I noticed the time because I thought he would have to take a quick swim to get back for school. I was surprised to see him come back in a hurry soon after, too soon to have more than gone there and right back. I thought he had probably changed his mind. Now, I believe he found that paper, put it in my desk and wrote that note to Stapleton."

"You must be right," exclaimed Stapleton. "Shake hands, Wilson. It put us both in a nasty box."

Dr. Hartman asked Tom to give him the anonymous note, which he did. He enjoined perfect silence on both the boys. One thing that Wilson insisted on, to which the doctor agreed, though both he and Stapleton declared it unnecessary, was that an entirely new set of propositions, as different from those that had been prepared as possible, should be made out for the examination. Otherwise Wilson flatly refused to compete for the prize.

The Gordon prize that year, for the first time since it was founded, was taken by two boys, whose merits were so nearly equal that either none or two had to be given. They were Wilson and Stapleton. There was joy in both families, because in addition to this honor, Dr. Hartman made a ringing speech about the miserable trick that had been essayed. He spoke of the conduct of the two winners and said that at the request of Wilson, the name of the boy who had so disgraced himself, was withheld out of regard for his family.

Tom Stapleton told his mother that day of his rescue from Myrtle pond by Howard Wilson. It was strange, the part Myrtle pond played in this whole business of the Gordon prize. That high-born but worthy woman forthwith put on her bonnet and without saying a word to Tom, sailed grandly down to the Wilson house, insisted on giving Wilson a check that lifted the mortgage clean off, and instead of a trip to Washington the two boys had a six weeks' vacation in Europe that summer at her expense. She felt that if her ancestors wouldn't have acted in that way, she would go down to posterity as an improvement on them. She certainly obtained the hearty approval of her Hopedale contemporaries, which was just as good as posthumous glory.

### Trades Followed by Animals.

Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as with the least quantity of material to have the largest possible spaces and least possible loss of interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and performs other nautical acts.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer, he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.

Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman, with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses the stream.

Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others are hunters.

The black bear and the heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day laborers. The monkey is a rope dancer.

### How To Make Fire Balloons.

These amusing toys may be easily made of thin tissue paper. Cut eight pieces of tissue, all of the same dimensions. Paste the edges together carefully and attach a very fine wire around the lower edge, with another piece across from side to side, to hold a small piece of sponge or rag soaked in spirits of wine. Before inflating it, press it flat to let out the air, then light the spirals, the rarefied air from which will fill it, and cause it to ascend with great rapidity. As soon as the spirit has burned out of the sponge, the balloon will catch fire in the air and drop to the ground.



# The Hasbrook Girls

By  
EMMA A. OPPER

Or, JERRY NORTON'S STORY.

"It's somebody else's turn to tell a story," said Hugh Rogers to the boys and girls at the Seaside hotel a few days after he had told them about Cis Coleman and the prize. "It's your turn, Jerry Norton."

The boy with the golf stockings said that he couldn't tell stories.

"Something that's really happened, you know," the girl in the pink shirtwaist begged; and since Jerry Norton admired that particular girl, he considered it. "Well," said he, "about the funniest thing I've run across for a good while happened last summer, when the pater and the mater and I were at a hotel up in the Berkshires."

"Tell it!" said the girl in the bicycle suit; and Jerry Norton braced against a tree and plunged into it.

"There were a lot of fellows and girls there," he said, "just as there are here. I don't say they were any better—"

"I shouldn't advise you to," said the girl in the pink shirtwaist.

"But there were more of them. We had elegant times, bicycling and driving and rowing—there was a dandy lake—"

"But that isn't the story. The story's about Nora Pell and the Hasbrook girls."

"We didn't like Nora Pell so awfully much. She'd have been all right if it hadn't been for one thing. She talked too much. Of course, girls always talk a lot—"

"What?" said the bicycle girl.

"But it was what she talked about. I suppose it was mean, but after she'd been there three days a lot of us compared notes and on my word, she'd told every one of us, separately, that her father had just bought a nice house up town—she came from New York, same as most of us—and that it had hardwood floors all through and gas logs, and that she should inherit some money from an aunt she was named after, and that her mother was cousin to Attorney General Somebody-or-other, and that she was an intimate friend of the Hasbrook girls."

Everybody laughed. "Pretty snobbish, I should say," said Hugh Rogers.

"That's it. That was all that was the matter with her," said Jerry Norton. "Fred Gresham thought she must be 'nouveau riche.' I don't know, I rather think she was just narrowly silly that way."

"Well, after she'd got the main facts impressed on us she stopped talking about the attorney general and the gas logs and just pinned herself down to the Hasbrook girls. Gracious! How she did go on about 'em! They were New York people and they had a country place five or six miles away, and they were there then. Nora Pell said she'd persuade her father and mother to come to the Berkshires because she wanted to be near the Hasbrook girls. You'd have thought she couldn't breathe without them, nor they without her."

"She told us how rich they were and how fine their place was, how big the house was and all about the stable and the hothouses and the statues on the lawn. She'd visited them the summer before and they were the dearest, loveliest, stylishest, sweetest girls she'd ever known. They were coming over to see her, and she wanted us to see them. She didn't say she wanted us to meet them—she said 'see' them, as if they were the prince of Wales or somebody."

"I'd have punched her," said the boy with the tennis racket.

"Of course it got to be a joke. Fred Gresham said he was going to write a book, 'What I Know About the Hasbrook Girls,' in twelve volumes. Amy Faulkner said she expected, from what Nora had said, to see them come in a gold chariot drawn by four white horses; she said she'd be disappointed at anything else."

"I was pretty certain I'd met the Hasbrook girls at a party the winter before. I wasn't sure they were the same Hasbrooks, though, and I was so sick and tired of hearing about them that I wouldn't mention it, anyhow. I didn't say a word."

"Well," said Jerry Norton, with a dawning smile which stretched by degrees into a grin, "one afternoon we were all out on the lawn, a lot of us, gabbling. Somebody proposed going out on the lake, but Nora Pell said we'd have to excuse her, for she didn't want to be away if the Hasbrook girls came. I remember Sam Sinclair punched me when she said it, and Fred Gresham groaned."

"Hello!" said one of the boys, all at once. "What's this?"

"We all looked. It was a horse and buggy that was coming along the road. Honestly, it was the worst old specimen of a luggy I ever saw. It rattled and squeaked, and the paint was worn off, and it was patched up in the back with a new pine board. And the horse! I guess he was twenty-five years old if he was a minute. He was so old he was furry all over. There was a maple bough stuck into the harness to keep flies off him. Sam Sinclair said: 'O, where's my camera?'"

"The rig was so funny that I looked at that instead of the two that were driving. They drove in; they came right up the drive and stopped, close to where we were, the crowd of us."

Jerry Norton paused. "Well," said the girl in the pink shirtwaist, puzzled, "what did that have to do with Nora Pell and the Hasbrook girls?"

"The Hasbrook girls were in that buggy, driving that horse," said Jerry Norton. And the girls screamed. "Honestly?" cried the bicycle girl.

"That's a yarn!" said Hugh Rogers.

"They were the Hasbrook girls," said Jerry Norton. "I knew them the minute I looked at them."

"I couldn't say a word. I just stood and stared at them. I didn't believe, for a minute, that they were Nora Pell's Hasbrooks; I didn't believe it till I looked at Nora. She just sat there. She was red in the face, and she had her hair lip between her teeth, and she looked as if she

thought the world was going to come to an end right there, and as if it would be a good thing for her if it did."

"It really seemed, for a minute, as if she wasn't going to speak to them. So I stepped up to the buggy and held out my hand to Gertrude, that's the older one."

"It's Mr. Norton, isn't it?" said she, as sweet as could be. "I'm glad to see you. Do you remember my sister Nell? Hello, Nora!" said she.

"Hello," said Nora, as if it was the last word she ever expected to say."

"But—but," cried the bicycle girl, writhing with the keenness of her curiosity, "what—how did it happen?"

"That's what got me," said Jerry Norton; "but I didn't say a word. I thought it was enough for Nora Pell to sit there

then Sam Sinclair got his camera and took their picture; they said he might, sitting in that old buggy, with the old horse and the maple branch and all. I've got one at home now, framed."

"We wanted them to stay, but they said the old horse was so slow they'd have to start back. They told Nora Pell they'd be over again soon. And they were."

"Peddling honey again?" said Hugh Rogers.

"Not that time. No; they came over in their carriage, with a coachman in livery and everything in style; and they took Nora Pell and me in and took us driving."

"But they didn't come for three days; not till Fred Gresham had had a chance to guy Nora about them. He said it wasn't safe to go by hearsay, and that you couldn't know how anything was till you saw it with your own eyes, and that for his part he didn't look down on people because they were poor, if they were industrious and deserving—and such chaff as that, till Nora Pell was 'most crazy. I was actually sorry for her. She



I STEPPED UP TO THE BUGGY AND HELD OUT MY HAND TO GERTRUDE

looking as if she'd had a stroke of paralysis. I said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, let me introduce Miss Hasbrook and Miss Nell Hasbrook.'

"I'm glad to meet you," said Gertrude Hasbrook—an awfully pretty girl she is; she's got dimples in both cheeks, and such a cute way of saying things—I'm glad to meet you," said she, and don't you want to buy some honey? We've got honey to sell. We have ten pounds left; lovely clover honey," said she, "and only 13 cents a pound."

"If you could have heard the way she said it! as innocent as a lamb, and cool as a cucumber; and her sister, Nell, just sat there in that outrageous old buggy and smiled. Oh, it was rich! It was elegant!" said Jerry Norton, slapping his knee, and speaking between outbursts of mirth. "And the way the fellows and girls all stared at them, and at Nora Pell. I didn't know but Nora would faint; she looked like it."

The girl in the pink shirtwaist sprang up and went over to Jerry Norton and shook him. "Tell me this minute why—what they were doing it for?" cried she. "I'm dying to know!"

"So was I," said Jerry Norton. "I thought of all kinds of things. I didn't know whether the Hasbrook girls had gone out of their senses, or whether it was a lark, or whether they'd lost all their money of a sudden and had taken to peddling honey for a living. I thought most likely it was a great big joke, but I couldn't wait to know. I said, 'Miss Gertrude, I'll buy all your honey myself if you'll tell us how you happen to be selling it?'"

"That's a bargain," said she, as bright as a dollar. "You see," said she, "there's a woman lives near our place over there, she lives alone; Aunt Phoebe Green, everybody calls her. She's as good and lovely as she can be, and Nell and I think everything of her, and she does of us, and we're down there lots."

"She's awfully poor," said she. "Papa would help her, but she won't take help. Nell and I make her take things sometimes, but it's hard work."

"Well, she keeps bees; she's got twenty hives, and every summer she peddles honey, and that's all the way she has of making any money. This morning Nell and I went down to see her," said she, "and she was sick; she was in bed. And she was worrying terribly, for she'd been all ready to go on a honey-peddling trip today, and there were several places where they'd promised to buy, that she was anxious to get to."

"And so you went instead?" said I.

"Yes, we did," said Gertrude Hasbrook. "Aunt Phoebe wouldn't hear to it, but we didn't listen to her. We wanted to do it. We knew it would help her out, and we thought we'd just enjoy it; and we ran home and asked mamma, and she said yes after we'd teased her awhile; and we ate an early dinner, and ran back—Oh, it was fun!" said she, "and harnessed up old Peter, and put the honey in, four big boxes of it, and off we went!"

"We didn't expect to come so far," said she, "but we wouldn't turn back till we'd sold it all. And hasn't it been jolly fun every minute, Nell?" said she.

"She talked so fast," said Jerry Norton, "and her dimples showed, and—well, she was splendid! and so was her sister. Just nice, sensible, all-round good jolly girls, both of them. And you know the whole business showed them up so kind-hearted and independent and all of that, that we all felt right square in love with them, the whole lot of us in a bunch! We couldn't help it."

"I went in and spoke to the cook, and he came out and bought all their honey. And

was provoked with me because I hadn't mentioned that I knew the Hasbrook girls, and she was awfully uncomfortable all round. We'd all seen the Hasbrooks in that outlandish old turnout, and she couldn't get over it. She didn't know what to do or say, and the consequence was that she didn't say anything. We didn't hear another word out of her about the Hasbrook girls or anything else she'd bragged about. Not even after they'd invited the crowd of us boys and girls over to their place on a moonlight straw ride and given us a splendid supper and a splendid time, and a chance to see that it was all so, what Nora Pell had said—that they were rich, and did have an elegant big place with statues on the lawn, and all the rest of it."

"You see," said Jerry Norton, "I guess Nora Pell did some thinking. Ten millions wouldn't have spoiled the Hasbrook girls; they'd have been just the same good-hearted girls, without any airs or nonsense about them; and I think Nora Pell began to see it. And she saw that we all liked them a whole lot better for being just what they were; and I think she drew some deductions, as our algebra teacher says."

"Anyhow, I believe she's reformed. I met her at dancing school last winter, and I liked her first-class. The Hasbrook girls went to the same school, and some of the other boys and girls we'd met up in the Berkshires, and we had good times together all winter. When we felt like having a good laugh we'd ask the Hasbrook girls how the honey trade was, and if they'd been peddling lately."

"That's first-rate," said Hugh Rogers. "Don't say you can't tell stories."

"There's a moral to it, too," said the girl in the pink shirtwaist. And then they all went in to lunch.

## The Old War Horse.

Evidently man is not the only being of creation who is very sensible to the influence of music.

I have seen in a port of Normandy the most curious, the most touching example of that effect, which the influence of melody, evoked by a well-known air, can produce upon certain old horses.

It was at St. Valery-au-Caux. An unhappy animal which resembled the Rosinante of Don Quixote was breathing hard as it drew a heavy load over the uneven pavement of the market place.

The poor beast, all in a perspiration, stopped at the end of his strength. The carter, furious, showered blows of the whip upon his flanks. Some sailors, no doubt enchanted to see the embarrassment of a "land lubber," joked and laughed at the spectacle. A trumpeter of cavalry was passing with his instrument. This soldier evidently loved animals, for he could not contain his indignation at the sight of the bad treatment which the carter was giving the horse, and remonstrated with its master.

"Sir," I said to the trumpeter, "instead of further exasperating this man, don't you think we could do better by trying to push a wheel?"

The idea seemed good to him, and we united our efforts to make the wagon move, but half way up the ascent the horse fell upon its knees.

"That's what comes of buying horses which are no longer good for service in the army," cried the carter. At this exclamation, an idea came to the trumpeter. "He has then served in the cavalry?" he asked quietly.

"Bah! It was not in the marines, I suppose!" laughed the carter.

"Very well, then, keep on pushing—we'll see!"

And putting his trumpet to his mouth the trumpeter sounded the charge.

At the well-known sound of that martial air the rattle animal opened wide its nostrils, raised its ears, then, with a sonorous neighing, stood up on its feet.

Electrified by his remembrances he went up with one bound the steep incline, and his task accomplished, proudly stopped at the applause of the sailors of the port, who were not laughing now.

For all understood now; there existed a tie between them and this old servant of the country, who had perhaps led their brothers to battle.

## A MOUNTAIN STORY.

It was a cold, dark, dreary winter morning, some twenty-six years ago, in the mountains of middle Tennessee. For several days and nights the snow had been falling, and it was now drizzling rain and the partially melting snow made the earth wet and sloppy.

In front of one of the stores in the little town of — stood an old, rickety wagon, to which was hitched a yoke of lean, shivering oxen. Upon this ancient looking wagon was loaded a half cord or more of black, smutty wood. In the store door near by, clothed in rags and tattered garments, stood a pale, sickly looking lad, timorous and half exhausted with cold and hunger. He had been trying for hours to dispose of his load of wood, but had found no one who wanted it. A look of despair had settled on the haggard face of the poor boy, and tears stood in his eyes; but his face brightened with anticipation as the merchant came to the door, and with a more kindly disposed heart than the others, had said to the little fellow, out of pure sympathy for his hungry, forlorn appearance: "I will buy your wood, my little man, come into the store and warm."

The brave little fellow cast a single glance at the glowing fire, burning so brightly in the office, but he answered: "I am in a hurry, I must go back to my mother. I brought the wood to get some medicine for her, and I must hurry back." And thus as the poorly clad, half-starved boy was delighting in the good luck that had found him a purchaser for his wood, unmindful of the biting cold and painful hunger he was suffering, began preparing for his journey back over the frozen hills to his mother, there came along the street in opposite directions two young boys, each apparently a few years older than this ragged urchin whom I have just described, but both well dressed and seemingly well fed. They met in front of the store and both stopped. One was the son of an able lawyer in this section; the other the son of a merchant, who had accumulated a large property and raised his children up in idleness and ease, not knowing what it was to want for anything, and as is usually the case with such children, wholly careless and indifferent to the feelings and sufferings of others. This latter began to tease the poor little fellow, and remarked about his dirty face and shabby clothes, as he stood waiting for his pay, half crying, half laughing—crying with his own hunger and cold, yet smiling with delight that his mother would soon receive the needed medicine to restore her to health. Not content with these thrusts at the boy, the merchant's son began throwing fire-crackers under the oxen, wishing to see them run away and shatter the already rickety and half-torn-up wagon. The poor little fellow, with tears in his eyes, appealed to him to let his team alone, but to no avail. The more the little waif seemed annoyed, the more pleasure it afforded his tormentor.

All this time the son of the lawyer had stood silent, with an expression of sympathy on his face for the unfortunate youth. After teasing the boy as much as he could by trying to frighten his oxen, the merchant's son threw a cannon cracker so close to the little waif's head as to almost startle him to death. In a moment the lawyer's son sprang upon the town boy and felled him in the mud and melting snow and began pelting him heartily, and when they arose blood was freely dripping from his bruised face and the fine clothes were soiled from head to foot. The poor boy seemed almost overcome with gratitude, but so unexpectedly had his defender taken his part that he knew not how to thank him, and with only a grateful smile he went away.

Time passed. Many years after, when this boy had grown into manhood and succeeded to his father's practice and become himself an eminent lawyer, he was a candidate for attorney general. When the election day came it was cold and dreary. The returns had all come in except from one county, far back in the mountains, and from this county he expected a large majority against him, because he had not had time to canvass it. The returns from the other counties were so close that he expected his opponent's majority in this one to elect his opponent by a large number, and so he had gone home in defeat, as he thought, and retired to his bed with all the anxiety and unpleasantness of defeat.

Late that night there came a knock at his door. He arose, half mad, expecting to encounter some enemy who had brought the returns from the unheard from county, in order to delight in his defeat; he threw the door open impatiently and looked out into the darkness.

But his eyes met a far different view. Before him stood the ragged boy he had defended many years ago, and whom he had entirely forgotten, now grown into respectable manhood. "I have come to thank you for your kindness to me many years ago," he said, "and then he told of the big majority his county had given for his defender and how he had worked to bring about such a result. 'I have never forgotten the whipping you gave that boy for me,' he said, 'and I have been waiting an opportunity to let you know I remembered and appreciated your kindness that day, though I did not know who you were then.'"

This learned lawyer has no experience in all his varied life, he says, that affords him the pleasure that this one little remembrance does, and he confidently believes that any act of kindness shown the real needy is seldom forgotten.

R. JULIAN S.

Gainesboro, Tenn.



# THE CONSTITUTION, JR. IN THE SCHOOLS.

## Boys' High School.

With accelerated motion the Boys' High school continues to speed on the road of progress, and when the goal of success is reached next June we think there will be no similar institution in the south that can afford to compare with it.

There has been much dissatisfaction among the students who take Greek on account of the action of the board of education in adopting what we term the "anti-Greek ordinance."

When it was announced in the classes last Monday morning that Greek would be dropped from the general average make up, and that full course diplomas could be obtained without the course in Greek, the Greek scholars minced no words in speaking their disapproval.

They say it was wrong that they, who have been ambitious enough to strive for full-course diplomas by two years' study of Greek, get no credit for their efforts. The only fact which in any measure consoles these students is that their minds have received valuable training by their course in the Hellenic tongue.

The debate of last Friday was "Resolved, That labor unions are beneficial to the laboring classes," and from the time that the affirmative leader, Mr. Wayne Moore, fired the first shot, a hot battle was waged. Osburne made a good speech in reply to Moore, and the assistant leaders, Lewis and Mathews, both did well.

The lower grades kept up this record and the result was a good debate.

President Merrill gave his decision in favor of the affirmative. The department of mathematics, under Professors Dykes and Bass, has been in a most prosperous condition, and according to Professor Dykes will turn out many excellent mathematicians at the end of the spring term.

The boys are always glad to see Major Slaton when he honors them with a call.

—Jay P. Youngblood.

## Boys' Night School.

Miss Minnie Quinn, the accomplished elocutionist, delighted us last week with some of her charming recitations. Our newly-elected officers, President E. Sewell, Vice President D. London, Secretary and Treasurer A. Mayer, Assistant L. Clarke, Chaplain W. H. Harper and Critic W. B. Reeves, are doing good work.

The subject for debate last Friday was, "Resolved, That steam is more serviceable than electricity." Messrs. Harper and Mayer championed the affirmative, while Reeves and Milson derided the negative. It was ably argued on both sides. The affirmative won.

The honor rolls are:  
Eighth Grade—Walter Reeves, 97.5; Edward Sewell, 97.6; Frank Sloan, 96.5; David London, 96.4.

Seventh Grade—James Boyle, 96.4; Leslie Clarke, 96; Fred Mason, 96.7; Herbert Mack, 95.8.

Fifth Grade—Eddie Schwartz, 98.5; Herschel Fife, 97.7; Joe Ivey, 97.2.

Fourth Grade—Gustav Schwartz, 98; Leroy Wynne, 96; Perry Ellison, 95; Calvin Holly, 95; W. T. Braswell, 95; Edward Koppe, 95; Grier Hendrix, 95; Robert Womack, 95; Neally Sullivan, 95.

Second Grade—Julian Pitt, 97; William Pitt, 97.

## Marietta Street School.

Now that the holidays are past we have resumed our school duties with renewed energy. The seventh and the eighth grades organized a literary and debating society on Friday, October 8th. Mrs. Echols has charge of the debates and Miss Rodey has charge of the declamations.

The first week of school five 100s in attendance were sent in and since then four 100s have been received by the principal.

I am glad to state that there are a great many children on the roll of honor for this month.

The roll is as follows:  
Eighth grade—Emma Bowen, 97.4; Janie Arnold, 96.4; Sallie Wofford, 96.4; Lula Rice, 96; Estelle Spear, 95.7; Berma Johnson, 95.

Seventh Grade—Mary Towers, 97.9; Laura Adamson, 97.4; Jennie Howell, 97.1; Myra Stubbs, 97; Sophia Latimer, 96.3; Mattie Gammel, 95.2; Mary Nash, 95.2.

Sixth Grade—No roll of honor.

Fifth Grade—Louise Johnson, 95.4; Irene Lupo, 95.2; Carrie Gore, 95.1; Nora Norman, 95.

Fourth Grade—Genevieve Sewell, 97.9; Dora Galoway, 97.6; Ernest Edmondson, 97.1; Alma Edelmann, 95.3.

Third Grade—Nellie Taylor, 97.6; Lizzie Leathers, 97.4; May Doyle, 96.

Second Grade—Lucy Nash, 98.7; Ruby Phillips, 98; Florrie Beck, 96.8; Clio Smith, 96.3; Sanford Awtry, 96.3; Lyella Rowell, 96.1; Bernice Kraus, 95.6; Josephine Carter, 95.5.

Sallie Wofford.

## Professor Hunter's School.

One of the most important parts of our school and one which is most interesting to the small boys is the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society, Jr.

It has only been organized about a year, but even this early in its existence it holds an important part in our school, and we are all glad when it meets. On these occasions we all strain our ears to the utmost to hear the eloquence of its young members. Last year it succeeded far more than we ever dreamed of, and this year its members are determined to eclipse its greatest works of last year.

It has only had three meetings so far this year. At the first meeting the boys chose their officers. These are, Mr. Holman, president; Mr. P. Bearden, vice president, and Mr. W. Jacobs, secretary.

At its second meeting, which was held several weeks after, many eloquent and splendid speeches were made, which greatly interested the audience, and Professor Hunter is proud of the boys. The officers of the society conducted themselves well. But this meeting was a mere nothing compared to that of Friday, October 15th. The subject was, "Resolved, That the Quarantine

on Atlanta Should be Lifted." R. E. Sims and A. Robinson were the leaders. The members on both sides did their duty well, and spoke with much eloquence, some condemning, others approving, of the quarantine. The debate was long and interesting, but the president gave his decision to the negative.

Robert Moran.

## Formwalt Street School.

Our first month proved very successful indeed. Many got on the roll. The highest were:

Seventh Grade—May Haverly, 98.2.  
Sixth Grade—Violeta Crabb, 97.8.  
Fifth Grade—Marguerets Lane, 97.  
Fourth Grade—Maud Haverly, 98.  
Third Grade—Winchester Barnwell, 97.4; Maggie Burge, 97.4.  
Second Grade—Annie Bullard, 98.2; J. C. Young, 98.2.

Professor Landrum complimented the first grade very highly on their beautiful position and good attendance. They received the attendance banner last week. The Literary Society of the fifth grade held a very interesting meeting last Friday, the programme consisting of recitations. The officers are, Perry Bremer, president; Mattie Wilkins, secretary.

The first six grades have been divided into A and B classes, and the pupils of the A classes are working very hard to be promoted in January. In our five drill last week every pupil was out of the building in eighty seconds.

L. G.

## Miss Hanna's School.

Last Friday evening Miss Hanna gave a delightful reception to the young ladies at her school. The evening was passed very pleasantly in playing games and other indoor amusements.

The young ladies of the Debating Society are preparing for a debate which will take place at an early date in November. Our subject is, "Resolved, That Men Are More Given to Gossip Than Women."

The roll of honor for September is as follows: Edith Lake, 99; Gipsie Gant, 99; Myrtis Knox, 99; Lillian Warmack, 97; Nina Maner, 97; Ina Long, 97; Octavia Maner, 97; Sallie Shackelford, 95; Alex Smith, 95; Carrie Bell Riley, 96; Edna Haas, 96.

## Williams Street School.

The fifth grade received the banner in attendance this week. We have had spelling examination. Our class does very nicely in geography, this being our first year in that study.

Last Friday we had recitations. The best were by Bessie Bailey, Lula Keeling and Jennie Michel. Our school is progressing very nicely.

We are to have a dialogue one week from next Friday by Bessie Bailey, Josephine Knapp and Charm Oliver. The subject is "Deaf as a Post!"

Charm Oliver.

## Boulevard School.

We are glad to see among our honor rolls so many in the fourth grade. We hope there will be as many on each roll next month. Last month was oral month; this is written, and some of us do not like it so well.

The eighth grade literary society had a meeting last Friday. The programme was as follows:

Recitation—Elsie Tucker.  
Reading—Jessie Broward.  
Composition—Vallie Gresham.  
Music—Crawford Head.  
Recitation—Willie Belle Campbell.  
Recitation—Daisy Harris.  
Recitation—Terry Cook.  
Composition—Mamie Miller.  
Music—Annie Hentschell.  
Song by the class.  
Music—Lillie Elsas.  
Reading—Miss Massey.  
Song by the class.

The first grade had 100 in attendance. The eighth grade has received an invitation from the Boys' High school to the meeting of their society Friday.

Jessie Broward.

## The Prather Home School.

The other day we were expressing our delight over a chocolate cake which we found much to our taste, when Mrs. Prather said: "Do you like this cake really?" We chorused our immediate assent. "Then," said Mrs. Prather, "you may have a caramel cake next week if all the girls are good." "Oh," I exclaimed, "I will be good forever!" "Hear Erma," said Mrs. Prather, and she gave me the Junior letter to begin on.

Yesterday we found out, accidentally, exactly what it is to be a perfect lady. So that we need never be in doubt again about our own position in the matter. I must acknowledge we were behaving rather shabbily to a new selfeggio in the chorus and our instructor was waving an impatient baton. Suddenly she lowered it, and with an accession of color, said: "Girls, do you know what it is to be a perfect lady?" We all looked conscious stricken, being assured that that was the definition for each of us and interested for fear she had not discovered our right to the title. "I would not," she continued, "undertake to define it myself, but I will give you the definition as formulated by a great analyst, especially as it is the accepted definition among women who are by birth and education perfect ladies themselves. To be a lady you must have accomplishments and birth, wealth, gifts, and taste in dress, but without these four or without any one of the four you cannot be called a lady. First, high veracity; second, delicate honor in your dealings with others; third, personal cleanliness; fourth, consideration for and deference to others. High veracity means perfect truthfulness, especially to yourselves about yourselves. And since we are all perfect ladies here, let us take a little practice in our first characteristic and apply our 'high veracity' to our music lesson. You know this key perfectly, therefore you should sing the notes truthfully. Will the second sopranos tell me on what beat they are to begin?" We an-

Continued on Third Page.



Rosie Lee Edge, Woodstown, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eight years old. My papa takes The Constitution. I like to go to school and try to learn all I can.

Powless Lanier, Butler, Ark.—Dear Junior: I live where it has overflowed. I am twelve years old. I wish some of the cousins were here when the water was up. I had a fine boat. There is no school, but mamma has been teaching us. I have a penny of my own and can ride whenever I want to. Inclosed find 10 cents for Grady hospital. I worked for it on the levee carrying water.

Mary T. Doan, Marshall, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am only seven years old. My papa has taken The Constitution for several years and we like it very much. Mamma reads the children's letters to me and I like them ever so much. I am reading in the Third Reader. Will start to school in about a month. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital. I made it picking cotton for papa.

Rosalie Mask, Americus, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live in the southwestern part of dear old Georgia. I have no sisters and only one brother. I went to Tennessee this summer, and while there saw Earnest Willie. You know I was glad to see him, as I have read about him so much. I wish to join the Grady Hospital Club. Inclosed find 10 cents. I enjoy reading the cousins' letters very much.

Nellie Hipps, Hiram, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl twelve years old. Mamma has been sick seventeen months. My little brother died one month ago; he was five months old. I have two little sisters; their names are Edna and Lucy. We have but one pet, he is an old cat; he is so nice he seems almost one of the family. I picked cotton last week and made 55 cents. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Shirley Wade, D'Arbonne, La.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl eight years old. I want to join the band next year. We have had a drought this year and did not make much. I have two brothers and two sisters. My papa is a merchant and we live in a small village. We have a gentle horse and I carry my little baby sister riding sometimes.

I send 5 cents to the Grady hospital.

Annie Brown, Rhome, Tex.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl twelve years old, and am just delighted with the Junior department of The Constitution. I live in a beautiful little town twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth. The country around is as fertile as the Mississippi valley; a rolling prairie, without a tree in sight, surrounds the town. I go to school every day. We are to have a new schoolhouse this fall to cost \$1,600.

Richard Eldson, Wenona, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been picking cotton this season and now I will pick up corn till I start to school. I live at the sawmill of my uncle; my papa is the sawyer here. I do all the work that I can get to do, but sometimes I am idle. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am the oldest child of the family. We take The Constitution and I like it very much. I send 1 cent to the Grady hospital.

Pearl Nalors, Memphis, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I love to read your beautiful letters so much. Papa has been taking The Constitution for a long time. I don't think we could very well do without it. I live three miles and a half from Memphis. We have a post office near us now. The name of the office is Pinyville. We live in a very thickly settled community and I think is a very pretty place. Correspondents solicited; either sex.

Mattie Lee, Lollie B. and Bessie Smith, Chambers, Ala.—Dear Junior: We come again with 30 cents to join the Grady Hospital Club. We have picked cotton to get the money. We have had a very nice time this summer. We have just finished eating a large watermelon. Wish Aunt Susie could be here to enjoy some with us. Our little brother is so sweet. We have had several letters from the cousins and were so glad. We milk four cows night and morning. We are going "scally bark" hunting before long.

(Many thanks. We love to hear your contribution was earned.—Aunt Susie.)

Pearl Bonner, Willia Wilson, Minnie Cole, Lula Dillehay, Lily Dillehay, Garlandsville, Miss.—Dear Junior: Can you, "dear juniors" imagine five young jolly girls refugeeing from the yellow fever in the beautiful little village of Garlandsville, which is considered quite a health resort. We pass away the mornings in reading, but as young people like a little recreation, especially we five, the evenings are spent in a game of lawn tennis, croquet, etc.

As 6 o'clock advances how anxiously we look forward for the coming mail. Often our hopes are blighted, but we are sure after you cousins read this letter some of you will sympathize with us and write us some interesting letters to help pass away the weary hours.

Emma Long, Brosville, Va.—Dear Junior: I will try to describe my home. I live one mile southwest of the little village of Brosville. It is a very pretty village, consisting of a store, a church, a schoolhouse, two tobacco factories and several dwelling houses. Our school will open in October, I guess. I will be very glad, we have had vacation since March. Cousins, wasn't the death of little Dudley Lee Kitchew sad? I sympathize with his bereaved parents and sister. I would like very much to join the Grady Hospital Club, but can't just now; maybe I will soon. I have the books, "A Tale of Three Lions" and "Nine of Hearts," to exchange for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the books "Lady Valworth's Diamonds" and "Raiph on Leave" to exchange for the "Bonnie Brier Bush." I do love to read Aunt Susie's letters.

Mamie Johnson, Ellijay, Ga.—Dear Junior: How do you all feel these cool autumn mornings. It makes one feel lively who has to rise at the first break of dawn to prepare breakfast as I have had to do for the past week, for sorghum making is on hand and at this season of the year

everything is in an uproar with farmers gathering in crops, and though it is a busy season all seem to enjoy it. It is a pleasure to behold the abundant crops and see the happy smile on the face of the farmer as he speaks of the good crops. We have many things in this life to be thankful for, but there are many who do not think of the many luxuries they now enjoy. I cannot close without thanking Howard Payne for his charming letter on "Good Manners." With a kind word we can make some one happy and kind words and a smile cost nothing.

Ada E. Lindstrand, Blackville, S. C.—Dear Junior: We take a great many papers but The Constitution is my favorite. The letters in The Junior department are often very instructive, and the Woman's Kingdom always contains so many valuable recipes. I enjoy reading Bill Arps' and Sarge Plunkett's letters. I think The Constitution is, in every respect, an ideal paper. We lived in Atlanta about ten years ago, but I was so young that I do not remember much about the city.

Ellie Walker, from Canton, Miss., and R. L. Gammon, from Austin Springs, Tenn., your letters several months ago were very good. Write us another lively letter, Ellie.

"E. M. W." from Hillyarston, Ala., I agree with you about hypocrisy. I will be sixteen in November and would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

Pattie L. Melere, Rutherford, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am thirteen years old, and have been reading The Constitution ever since I was five. Mamma has ten children living and one dead. I have a dear little brother fifteen months old; he is the light of the household. Papa has been a subscriber for a number of years and I turn to the tenth page every week. Will some of The Constitution's Irish subscribers please tell me through its columns if there are any Meleres in Ireland. My great-grandmother and great-grandfather came from Ireland. I live in the country, but I do hate country life. Why do people like to live in the country? There is no pleasure in it.

I would like correspondents of either sex, from twelve to sixteen. I live half a mile from the Oconee river; it is very beautiful when it rises out of the bank. I read The Junior with interest and think it is improving very fast.

Bertha Bell, Preston, Ga.—Dear Junior: I do not see how some of you can be so far advanced in your ideas on subjects to be no older. I am eleven years old and a great reader, and called a quick scholar, and I don't feel competent to attempt a subject, unless it would be "Little Girls."

How short a time a child stays a little girl. Long before they can make their doll a dress their mammas have them practicing music. Long before they can clean up their mammas' dining room they can play on the organ and sing their elder sister's love song, but do not know a song to sing in her playhouse; in fact, she has not such a place. As for myself, I have my dolls, playhouse and two sisters to keep me a "little girl." I help my papa pick cotton and help my mamma in the house, and then I find time to read a good deal and I visit my little girl friends and have nice times, and can go fishing on Kinchafoonee creek.

Southern Girl, Cartersville, Ga.—Dear Junior: Cousin William Good, your trip to Maryland was, I am sure, most enjoyable. Could you not tell us something more of beautiful Virginia? Something of her historic battlefields? For it was here some of the most noted battles of the late war were fought, and it is Virginia soil that contains the ashes of our dear, dead, "southern chieftain," Jefferson Davis.

Cousins, let us have more descriptive letters. Tell us something of the famous battles, falls and caves of the north and south. New England cousins, tell us of your winter sports and pleasures, and you of the "wild and woolly west" of the prairies, snow-capped Rockies and national parks. In return why cannot we southern girls and boys write of the many beautiful places for which our sunny southland is famed? Something of Sapelo and Ossabard would be interesting. Or a description of lovely Jekyll, St. Simon and Tybee, while we of the inland country tell of the noted homesteads and the myths and legends connected with them. Enclosed find 5 cents for Grady hospital.

Leonard Carlisle, Killen, Tex.—Dear Junior: I enjoy reading the nice letters from the young people. I am sixteen years old and live in the country. I help father farm. We are very busy picking cotton now. I can pick about 300 pounds a day. We came from Alabama, October 1, 1895. My father was raised in Georgia. I have a great-grandma. She is ninety-seven years old. She lives in Alabama. I also have another out there and one out here. I think we should be kind to them and every one. I am very fond of music. I can play the organ. I would like for some of the cousins to come and help me gather pecans, as we have a great many. I enjoy good reading very much, but I don't read novels. My two little brothers, Willie and Homer, will send 5 cents each. I feel very sorry, indeed, for the little sick ones. Hurrah, boys! the girls are ahead of us. Why don't more of the cousins join the club? I think every boy and girl could give 10 cents a year. I would like to see the children's ward.

I inclose 10 cents to join the Grady Hospital Club. Reard me as a life-time member. I would like correspondence with either sex.

Tollie Taylor, Milano, Tex.—Dear Junior: The south, the bright, sunny south, the illustrious birthplace of Washington and Jackson, the native land of the orange, the magnolia and the mocking bird; where harsh winters never come and where cool and gentle sea breezes forever fan the summer days. Her soil never wears in fertility; her temperature never repels productive nature; her rivers stretch unfrozen in quiet magnificence to the sea, and her commerce is floated on almost every side by the murmuring ripples of the ocean waves. Who that has ever sojourned within her borders does not fondly remember the hospitality of her people, the plenty and beauty of her productions and the exhilarating influence of her genial climate? And who can now turn to her romantic history without feelings of admiration, pity and kindness? Who does not love her the more for all the trials she has passed through and for the splendid future before her? Bravely and nobly has she borne all her misfortunes. Fairer cities have sprung from the ashes of the old; richer and ampler fields have whitened with the vegetable fleece; wider fields of cane rustle in the night winds, like rushing waters, and sends their sweetness to every clime; schools, factories and effective implements crowd into our fair land.



In the fall of 1911, the county court ordered the removal of the county seat from the town of Marion to the town of Marion, which was then a small village. The removal was made by the county court, and the town of Marion was then the county seat. The removal was made by the county court, and the town of Marion was then the county seat. The removal was made by the county court, and the town of Marion was then the county seat.

# SARAH ANN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

BY DANIEL CAREY.

Sarah Ann was going to have a birthday party and the little girl was fairly wild with joy. It was to be her tenth birthday and she had been dreaming of the event for weeks. She had had visions of dolls, with golden curls, and limbs that would move just like real people, and eyes that would close when the doll was put to bed. Sarah had thought of tea sets and doll furniture, but a party—a real party, with her friends present, was something she had never even dreamed of.

It was ten days before her birthday and the family had gathered around the fire in the sitting room after supper. Papa was reading his paper and mamma was sitting around the corner of the chimney so the fire would not burn her face. Uncle Tom was smoking directly in front of the fireplace. He had been reading, but now the book rested in his lap and he sat gazing into the fireplace and thinking.

Sarah Ann had been studying but she was through now, although she still held her book before her. She was watching the blue smoke from Uncle Tom's cigar as it curled toward the ceiling and wondering if it didn't hurt the cigar to be burned up, when Uncle Tom threw a quick glance at her as if he had been waiting for something.

"Are you through studying, Sarah Ann?" he asked.

"Yes, just finished, Uncle Tom," and the little girl closed her geography quietly and sat looking for a moment out of the window.

Uncle Tom looked at her with a smile playing around the corners of his mouth as if he was being afforded great amusement and said: "When is your birthday?"

Sarah Ann was all attention at once. Now she understood why he asked if she was through studying. He had something for her and couldn't wait any more than she could until the proper day.

"November 16th, and I'll be ten years old, and mamma said I needn't go to school on that day."

"That Friday, isn't it, Sarah Ann," and just at this point Uncle Tom's voice grew wonderfully solemn, "how would you like to have a birthday party?"

Sarah Ann's hands met and clasped just below her chin, while her arms were pressed close to her body. She was speechless for the moment, and looked first at her mother and then at her father, both of whom had looked up and were smiling at her, and then at Uncle Tom, who was looking curiously at her through a big cloud of smoke.

"Well, Sarah Ann, do you want it?" he asked.

"Oh, Uncle Tom," was all she could say, "Oh, Uncle Tom," but by this time she had her arms around his neck, and she was covering his face with kisses.

Sarah Ann slept little that night. She lay awake on her bed and thought for hours over the details of her party. She thought of who would be invited, of how the house would look with the decorations and all the lights lit. And then her dress. Of course her mother would have a new dress for her, for she needed one anyway—at least she thought she did. And she would ask Uncle Tom to walk in to supper with her, for he would, of course be the central figure at the party. It was with such thoughts as these that the little girl fell asleep to dream of her party that was to be the grandest thing that ever occurred in her neighborhood.

It was just four days before the party and Sarah Ann was in a fever of excitement. She had scarcely thought of anything else since she had been told of it and as the time grew near her enthusiasm increased. The new dress that she had thought she needed had been given her and it had been tried on. As Sarah Ann had said when she kissed her mother after trying on the dress: "It's just lovely." It was of white with lots and lots of ribbons and was longer than any dress Sarah Ann had ever had before.

She was very proud of it and had surveyed herself in the mirror with evident satisfaction. Sarah had not told any one of her party. Uncle Tom said she mustn't, and to disobey Uncle Tom, especially when he was giving her the party, was something Sarah Ann would not do for worlds. She had just come home from school and her cloak and muff had been taken by her mother. She was quietly eating her dinner when Uncle Tom came into the dining room and stood for a moment looking at her.

"Come into the sitting room when you have finished your dinner, Sarah Ann," he said and the little girl's heart gave a great leap, for she saw something in his eyes that told her it was something of importance.

She found him sitting next to the table, on which were the invitations, which had come from the printer that morning. They, she supposed, were the cause of his solemn tones of a few minutes ago, but she presently discovered differently.

"Sarah Ann," asked Uncle Tom, "do you know little Jimmie Jones?"

"Why, yes, he's the little boy who sells papers and who lives next to the store," replied Mary Ann, and then she added, after a moment, "his mother made my new dress."

"He's the boy I mean. Well, did you ever notice what a poor little house he lives in, Sarah Ann? I came by there today. Mrs. Jones is sick now and can't sew and little Jimmie is having a hard time. He tries hard to sell his papers, but even when he sells them all, he don't make enough to support his mother. They haven't a fire now and no medicine, and Jimmie says he supposes he will have to beg. He's a manly little fellow, Sarah Ann, and tries to be cheerful when near his mother, but when I went there this morning he called me out

into the yard and cried as if his heart would break when he told me how things were."

"Oh, Uncle Tom, can't we help them?" said Sarah Ann, trying to swallow the lump that had risen into her throat.

"That's what I wanted to talk to you about. This party of yours is going to cost something, and I thought if you were willing we would not have the party and use the money to help poor little Jimmie and his mother. You know, Sarah Ann, it is not right for us to have all sorts of good things while people are starving and dying right next to us. God wouldn't like it."

"But won't—won't we have the party," asked Sarah Ann in a plaintive little voice, realizing for the first time what he was saying, and trying to keep back the tears that were rising to her eyes.

"That's just with you, little girl," said Uncle Tom, gently stroking her rich brown curls and looking out of the window. "If you have the party, we can't help Jimmie, but we'll have it if you say so."

Sarah Ann stood before her Uncle Tom, the picture of misery. She was glad now that she had not told anyone of her party, so no one but herself would be disappointed. The tears were streaming down her face now—she was not trying to keep them back.

"Well, we won't have the party," sobbed Sarah Ann. "God might not like it," and the little girl ran to her room in order that Uncle Tom, who never cried, might not see her. She lay with her face buried in her pillow and thought of her disappointment until mamma came and told her to get ready for supper.

"Tom, it's mean to do Sarah Ann that way," said her mother after the little girl had been tucked in bed.

"I know it, and it was all I could do to tell her, but it is the best lesson she ever had. To tell you the truth, I did not expect her to agree quite so readily to give up the party. Now, in the morning you tell her that she need not go to school until next Monday, and I will take her over to mother's, where she can stay until Friday."

Sleep did much for Sarah Ann's disappointment, and the next morning when she was told that she might stay away from school until the following Monday in honor of her birthday, she was happy again, for there was one thing that never failed to please Sarah Ann, and that was a visit to her grandmother's home in the country.

Uncle Tom helped her into the buggy after breakfast and let her drive part of the way, which was a great favor in the eyes of Sarah Ann, and one which she appreciated.

"Sarah Ann, you are a dear, sweet little girl," said Uncle Tom, after some moments of silence, and she did not answer, but her eyes glistened, and if she had not been driving it is likely that she would have hugged him right there.

Friday came at last, and with it Sarah Ann's tenth birthday. Her grandmother and grandfather had both kissed her and called her "their little girl," and after breakfast Uncle Tom came again, this time to take the old people and the little girl to town.

"Is it all fixed right, Tom?" asked the old lady as she was getting into the carriage.

"It couldn't be better, mother," answered Tom, and then the party drove to town.

All that day Sarah Ann was a sort of an outcast. She was given her presents after reaching home, and she had dolls and books and the other things that please little girls, but somehow or other it seemed that little attention was paid her. Everyone was busy, and the little girl was becoming lonesome when in the afternoon Uncle Tom took her for a walk. They were late in getting home, and then she was met at the door by her mother.

"Come, Sarah Ann, you are going out tonight, and it's time to get ready," Sarah Ann did not know where she was going, but she followed her mother straight up stairs, where the beautiful dress, which had been made for her party was put on. There was a look of sadness in her eyes as she remembered this, but it was soon forgotten. Her mother took a very long time to dress her, it seemed, but she was ready after a while, and then she followed her mother down the stairway, dressed in her beautiful white dress, and with one of her new dolls under her arm.

Sarah Ann stood in front of the dining room door while her mother opened it just a little, but enough for the little girl to see what was going on. Her mother closed the door again quickly, but not before two little white arms had stolen around her waist, or before Sarah Ann's curly, brown head had buried itself in the folds of her dress. They were all there—her friends—and she was having her party after all.

"Uncle Tom," she asked later in the evening, when she had a chance to speak to him, "didn't we help little Jimmie?"

"Yes, dear, we did, and he said to thank you, and Jimmie's mother cried and said God would bless you when I told her how you gave up your party for them."

"Well, she makes nice dresses," said Sarah Ann by way of saying something nice about Jimmie's mother.

"Yes, and you look pretty in them, Sarah Ann," replied Uncle Tom. "But it is better to be charitable than to look pretty."

And Sarah Ann was happy.

In the forestry building at the Tennessee Centennial exhibition forty-five different kinds of hardwood are shown as the product of a single farm in Montgomery county, Tenn.

## IN THE SCHOOLS.

Continued from Second Page.

answered, "The second." "Very well," said she, "One, two, sing!" and we sang with "high veracity" and I hope also with some "consideration for others." Emma Ellis.

### Fair Street School.

It has been arranged so that the correspondent for the primary grades will write one week, while I, as representative of the grammar grades, shall write the next.

The histories have arrived and the children of the seventh grade have gone to work with an earnest determination to master the study. The sixth grade society held a meeting last Friday and a very interesting programme was rendered.

In the fourth grade A fifteen children are reported in the advanced class, and each one is diligently at work in order to be promoted Christmas. In the third grade B,



CLARA BELLE FREEMAN.  
A Bright Little Girl of Fair Street School and The Junior Correspondent.

Winnie Freeman, the smallest child of the class, and John Christian are considered the leaders.

The banner for attendance was awarded to the second grade B, which received an average of 99.6. Some of the best readers in the first grade A are Lucile Stovall, Lila Barfield and Cecil Beckham.

Quite a number of teachers from other schools visited our school last week and seemed very much pleased with the work and order.

Clara Belle Freeman.

### SEVENTEEN SCRAP BOOKS.

#### The Way To Fill and Use Them.

Seventeen big, blank books, not owned by an over-worked, forlorn bookkeeper perched on a high stool in a dusty office, but the property of a lucky little bright-eyed lad of four years old. The writer was fortunate enough to be allowed to peep into each one of these volumes and came away with seventeen ideas so novel that nothing will do but to jot them down and pass them on to children, great and small, that they may at once become possessed of just such illustrated scrapbooks as these.

The boy of four was too young to manage them himself, so his father, though a very busy man, had covered a page or two in each one as patterns for the child to follow when a little older. Older children can easily set up such volumes for themselves and just now, before lessons press too hard and when cooler weather is setting in, is the very nick of time for gathering together material to be added to throughout the year. The subjects suggest such unlimited possibilities that the very reading of them makes one long to be at the bewitching work, and here is the list:

We will begin with the most comprehensive and fascinating title of the whole, namely, "Miscellaneous." Whatever cannot be counted under the other sixteen heads must find its way here, and, curiously enough, among the books mentioned this contained fully as many pictures as any of the rest. The particular city in which the compiler of such books lives (or resides near) occupies one volume, and this civic pride and interest is encouraged. "Marine" will speedily, in the hands of a boy, contain well-filled pages, but will, when once begun, prove equally interesting to his sister, and take her into a new field, or rather boundless sea, which will not be one of the least of the good things accomplished by the making of these books. Stamps and autographs have a book each. Suppose a child begins when six years of age. Only think what a collection will have accumulated before he is of age! Persons (or people), animals (aquatic included), flowers, landscapes, stones, poetry, art—here are six subjects that will fill up so quickly that probably it will be necessary to have a second volume for them. As to history and geography, one volume will certainly not suffice for these as year after year rolls by. Science and character, to place the greatest titles at the end, complete the list, and if any reader can add thereto do so, but it does seem as if all things that are "in heaven above, in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth" are included in the seventeen big blank books. Why not try for yourself?

### Center Ball.

A new game which can be played in or out of doors is center ball.

It is adapted to the lawn or any level, gravel surface, or to a smooth floor.

The center or object ball is carved to show six faces, numbered from one to six; the only other requirements for the game are a number of handballs, all of wood and different colors, half of the set being in dark colors, half in light of corresponding shade.

The players are divided into two equal camps, dark color on one side and light on the other. A court is marked out or indicated in any manner most convenient, and the center ball placed in the exact center, twenty feet from the stake lines if possible.

The lights and darks play alternately. Two persons, or any number, may play,

each provided with a number of balls. The object of the game is to place the center ball, and to dislodge, if possible, an opponent's ball, if nearer the center ball than any of the player's side.

The center ball is not moved except by a rolled or thrown ball in process of play, until the end of each game, when it is placed in its proper position for the next game.

The number of balls of either side nearest the center ball, after each side has exhausted its balls, is multiplied by the number shown uppermost on the center ball. The rules allow the handballs to be tossed, thrown or rolled, at the choice of the player.

### Tetherball.

Tetherball is another new game which also possesses the advantage that no elaborate accessories are required, and it gives a vast deal of healthful exercise of the vigorous sort.

Two tennis racquets and a ball fastened to a post about eight feet high, or thereabouts, by a long string, are the only requisites. When evenly matched the rounds last a good while, and the game becomes most exciting.

The ball is far from easy to hit, as it comes with great force in a circular direction, but if you miss it once, several more chances are afforded you. The chief desideratum appears that the rope's length and the height of the post should be arranged by rule. The rules of play are rather elastic, and may be formulated by the players. The game has this much to its favor, that it can be played in any ordinary yard—even a small one. Not a bad amusement for an autumn afternoon.

### Standard.

Another game which is adapted to a small yard or lawn or the house is called the "Standard," and is played as follows: Each player throws six balls up an incline to a tower standing in the middle of a table, whence they rebound and lodge in one of half a dozen holes. This causes a small flag bearing a number to rise, the number being added to the player's score. This is a brand new game, but of course one which must be purchased—it is hardly home-made unless one is most ingenious.

FRANCIS SMITH.

### Sieve-Na-Guille, the Mountain of Madness.

A mountain of danger and dread is Sieve-na-Guille, in the Irish county of Kerry. For the name "Sieve-na-Guille" signifies, in Gaelic, "Height of Madness," and an appropriate name it is, if one believes the stories told by travelers and the local peasantry. It is an accepted tradition that any person reaching the topmost peak of Sieve-na-Guille becomes instantly insane, and continues in a state of insanity until taken at least five Irish miles from the dreaded mountain. Curiously enough, staid history lends its support to this wild legend. Only one year ago an American tourist of position and standing in his own country got lost, while traveling through Kerry, and inadvertently scaled Sieve-na-Guille. A searching party set forth, and, after many days, found him, a raving lunatic, on the barren wastes of the mountain. Again, not many months since, the political prisoner, Whitestone, on being released from Dartmouth jail, and while waiting for an American steamer, got lost on the "Height of Madness." He also was discovered, entirely crazy. But when both of these persons were brought to a safe distance from the mountain they at once recovered their full mental powers. During the past 100 years, it is calculated, over eighty wanderers have been overtaken with madness while crossing the mountain.

Of course the peasantry ascribe to Sieve-na-Guille magical qualities, and declare that it was solemnly cursed long centuries since by St. Brendan, the fabled first discoverer of America. But common sense has another explanation of the mystery. So utterly desolate and barren is the mountain, and so constant are the rains which fall upon it and the mists which envelop its miles of moor and heather, that a stranger easily loses his way upon the summit. Sense of locality once lost on Sieve-na-Guille, the wanderer in nine cases out of ten finds himself a prisoner, unable to leave those dreary solitudes. Wet to the skin, shivering and hungry, he roams from spot to spot, until finally his mind gives way under the hopeless struggle to escape and he becomes temporarily insane. Rescue, restoratives and food soon bring him back to sanity again.

### The Evolution of the Musket.

From Harper's Round Table.

While the introduction of portable firearms into Europe is of comparatively recent date, their use was frequent among the Mohammedans of eastern Asia at a very early period. La Brocquiere, who made a journey to Jerusalem in the middle of the fifteenth century, and who traveled extensively in the east, mentions the firing of small arquebuses at the great festivities in Damascus.

The first use made of muskets in Europe was at the siege of Rhege in 1591, by the Spanish soldiers. These arms were so extremely heavy that they could not be used without a rest. They were provided with matchlocks, and were effective at a considerable distance. While on the march the soldiers themselves carried the ammunition, and the rests and boys, bearing the muskets, followed after, like caddies on a golf course.

Loading these cumbersome arms was a slow operation. There were clumsy and awkward to handle, the ball and powder were carried separately, and the preparation and adjustment of the match took a long time.

Before long, however, improvements began to be made. The guns became lighter in construction, and the soldiers carried their ammunition in broad shoulder belts called bandeliers, to which were suspended a number of little leather-covered wooden cases, each of which had a charge of powder. A pouch, in which the bullets were carried loose, and a priming horn hung at the sides of the soldier.

As late as the time of Charles I, muskets with rests were still in use, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that firelocks were successfully employed.







